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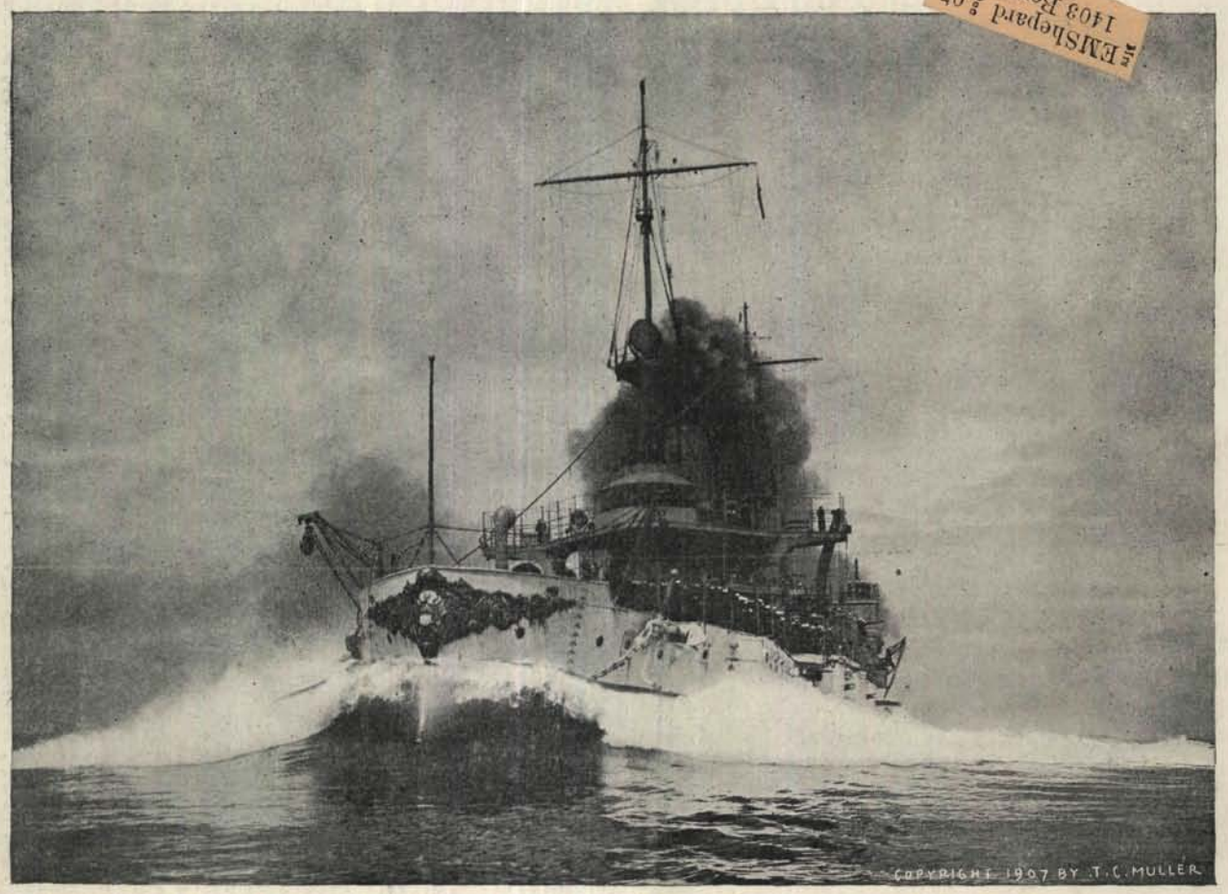

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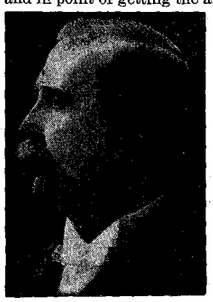

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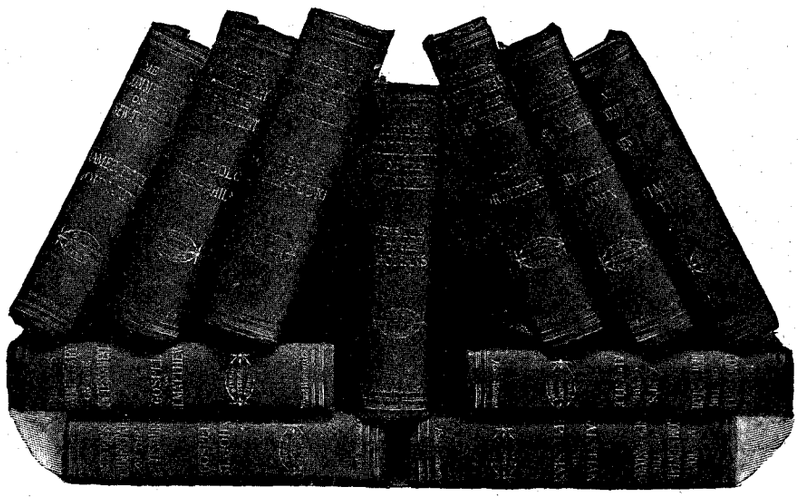

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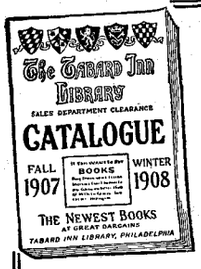

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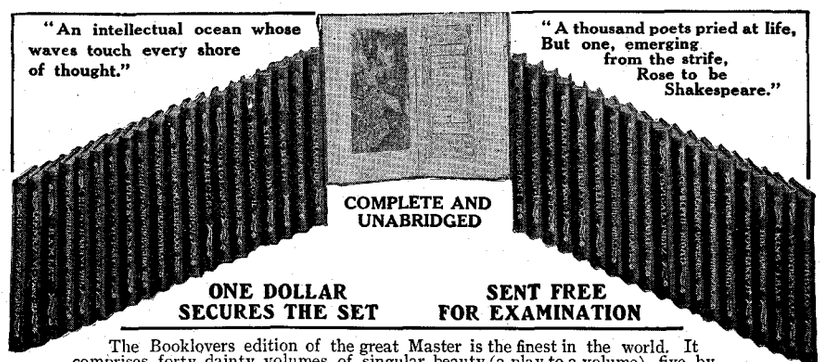
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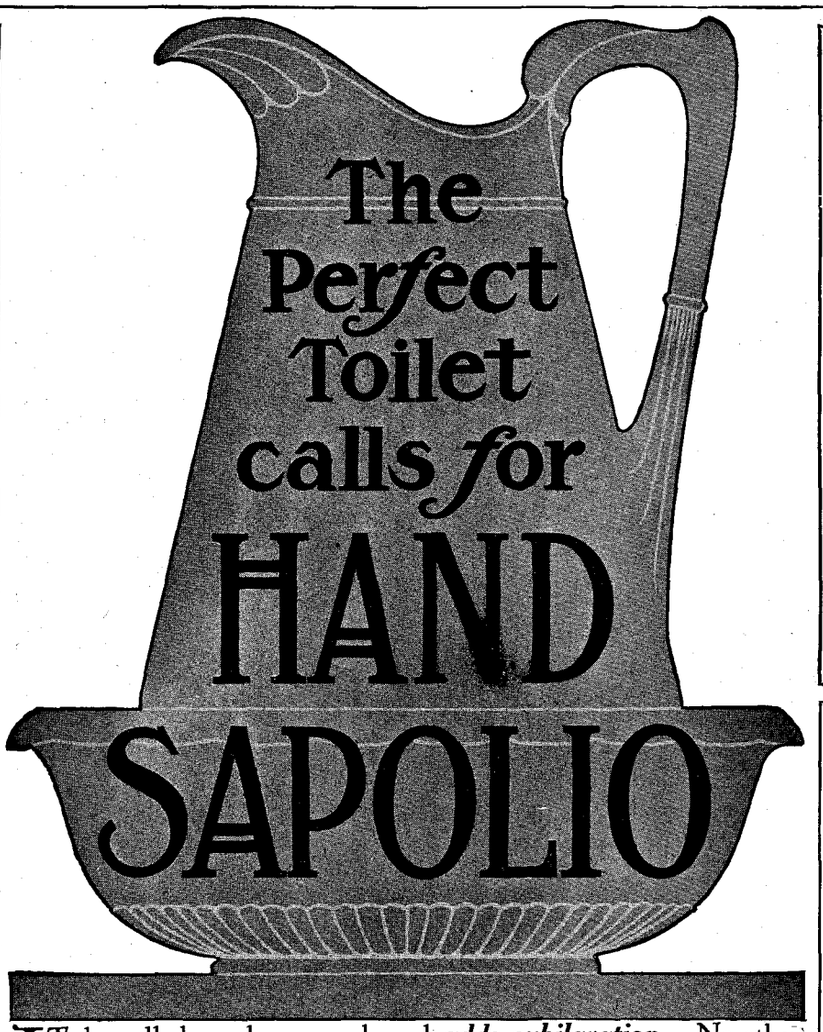

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VOL. XXXV., NO. 11 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 908

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. HEARST DECRYING CLASS HATRED

BEWILDERMENT marks the comment of Mr. Hearst's critics on the speech in which this erstwhile radical comes out with a good word for capitalists and capitalistic combinations. His papers have long been considered the most potent instigators of class hatred in the United States, but in his Labor-Day speech at Jamestown he declares he has "no patience with the prejudices which exist between alleged classes when the classes themselves do not really exist," and makes his meaning clear by saying more specifically that "there is no reason for hostility between employer and employee, between capitalist and wage-earner."

"Here we have the most startling reversal of political form that we have seen," exclaims the New York *Press* (Rep.), in undisguised amazement; and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) suggests that the transformation "would make an excellent subject for one of Hearst's cartoonists." We have heard of the sobering effect of being in office, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), but here we have an even more remarkable example of "the sobering effect of being out of office." The New York *Globe* (Rep.) wonders if he is "working the other side of the street," after finding one side fruitless; while the New York *World* (Dem.) can only exclaim: "What alchemy may be found in ambition and what surpassing transformations are sometimes accomplished thereby!"

Here are some of the passages in the speech which are causing all this editorial remark. Said Mr. Hearst:

"The workingman is worthy of his hire, the business man of his profit. The man who digs the precious metal from the earth is worth his wage. The man who tells him where to find the gold deserves his profit, too. The great financial promoters, organizers, executives of America, are worthy of recognition and reward.

"They work as hard as any of us, and their work is absolutely necessary to the full production of the riches out of which are paid here in America the highest wages in the world. Through many an anxious day and many a wakeful night these men have planned and prosecuted the great enterprises which have developed the wealth of the nation and have given employment to millions of men. Let them have a liberal share of that wealth as long as that is the incentive which stimulates them to useful activities. Let them have wealth as long as it is honestly acquired through enterprises that benefit the whole community. The riches they amass and call their own are seldom spent in extravagance and luxury upon themselves, but are put back into new industries to produce more wealth and give employment to more men.

"The true captain of industry is the general of our industrial army. He can not do without soldiers, and yet, no matter how well the soldiers fight, the victory depends very largely on the general's skilful conduct of the campaign.

"The great business man is the manager of the enterprise in which we are all embarked. He is as necessary to us as we are to him, for, no matter how well we work, the success of the enterprise and the profit of it depend very largely on the ability of his management. . . . . .

"The legitimate object of honest combinations of capital is to unite the wealth of many individuals in one great enterprise, and to distribute the profits of the enterprise among the many investors. By means of such combinations operations are conducted on a scale that would be beyond the power of any single individual.

"Most of the great works of the country have been constructed by the combined capital of thousands of men, and many of these works would never have been completed in such magnitude, or at all, if they had depended upon the limited resources of a few men.

"The effectiveness of combinations of capital is seen in their enormous power for good, and their menace lies in the misuse of that enormous power for evil."

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.) hits off the Hearst of yesterday and the Hearst of to-day as follows:

"Either William Randolph Hearst is after the job of greatest conservative force or his Labor-Day oration is the gravest of tactical blunders.

"Here we've been cherishing Mr. Hearst as the one genuine splash of color in the whole dark commonplace of American politics. For several years the thought of him has sent pleasant thrills of horror down the spine of suburbia, and whole Chautauquas have shuddered at his name.

"When at midnight in his guarded tent the Criminal Trust lay dreaming of the hour, etc., what was the nightmare that chased the pleasant vision away? What but that Marco Bozarris of our day, young Hearst, driving a dozen yellow dailies from his chariot, his voice like a seven-column scarehead, his quiver full of poisoned heresies, and at his heel the wild-eyed, roaring mob? Under their thunderous tread the Constitution shook and shivered and fell in ruins. The wild-eyed, roaring mob passed over the place where it was—and the Criminal Trust woke screaming and wet with the cold sweat of terror.

"That Mr. Hearst performed a great service in this rôle the Muse of History will some day record. There are those, indeed, who already maintain that while others claimed the title Mr. Hearst all along has been the true 'Greatest Conservative Force.' Ultra conservatives swallowed progressive reforms with avidity because this Appearance haunted their repose.

"But now Mr. Hearst materializes himself through a Labor-Day oration that reads like a page of the Boston *Transcript*. Read it word by word and there isn't a headline in it. It is as full of optimistic amiabilities as a Fairbanks address in Kansas. It is as tame as a baccalaureate sermon at a young ladies' institute.

"Arthur Brisbane never wrote this speech? Who did? Was it Beatrice Fairfax? Was it Ella Wheeler Wilcox treading the humble paths of prose? Was it William Randolph Hearst himself?

"That's the question! Perhaps during all these days of cruel

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calumny William has been under the tyrannous dominion of Brisbane. Perhaps his soul has yearned all these days and nights for peace and decorum and safety and sanity. And now he has cast off the evil one, and pale-eyed paradox shall know him no more.

"William has learned the great truth; in the long run it pays to be platitudinous."

The New York *Sun* (Ind.) thinks that Mr. Hearst "recognizes at last his inability to compete with a rhetoric possessing the wealth and variety and intensity of phrase" of a certain eminent personage, and "has decided that it is no longer politically advisable to compete with Mr. Roosevelt." It adds:

"Thus is marked the second stage or station in Mr. Roosevelt's triumphant progress toward supremacy over all other American radicals and agitators. The occultation of Mr. Bryan occurred long ago. It is several years since *The Sun*, by means of a candidly devised medley of sentiments from the speeches of Bryan and the speeches of Roosevelt, had the honor to demonstrate that it was no longer possible to distinguish by merely internal evidence between the radicalism of one and that of the other of the two popular idols. Now, it seems, occurs the even more wonderful overtaking and surpassing of William Randolph Hearst. We are free to say we had never expected the time to come when Mr. Roosevelt's utterances could be differentiated from Mr. Hearst's only by the superior moderation and conservatism of the latter."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Ind.) contrasts the attention Mr. Hearst enjoys to-day with the lack of attention he received five years ago, and remarks:

"What has brought about this change? Has Mr. Hearst risen, become greater or different from what he was then? Not at all. He is the same Hearst, standing for the same lurid envy, jealousy, and class hatred that he stood for then.

"What, then, has lifted him up, made him a political personage, and given him public attention and a certain political respectability?

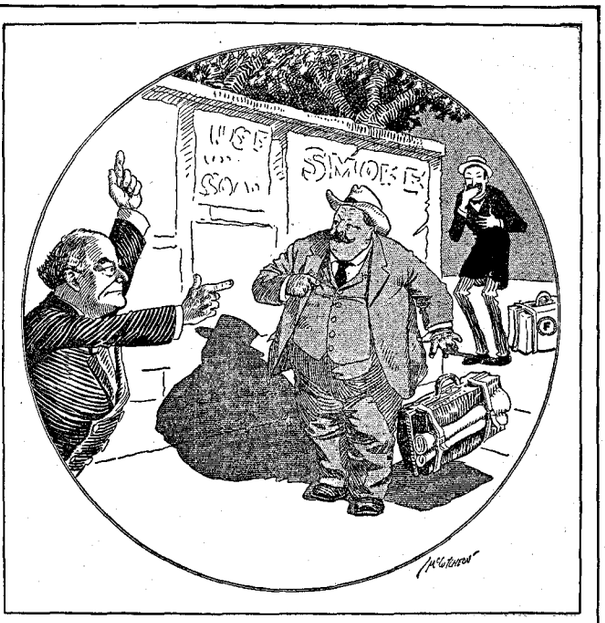
"The peculiar leadership to which the Republican party has been subject in national affairs for the last five years. This leadership has gone part way with Mr. Hearst and made half its own his socialistic preachments and anarchistic propaganda.

"This leadership went so far with Mr. Hearst that when it finally took fright it was able only nominally to defeat his aspirations to govern the greatest State in the East.

"That is why William Randolph Hearst, standing for destruction of rights in property, stirring up hatred merely for his own commercial and political profit, is to-day near enough to political respectability to get national attention.

"Think back five years and figure it out for yourself."

Turning to the socialist press, we find them taking the view that both Hearst and Roosevelt are the advocates of capitalism. Hearst is now "openly an apologist for the little capitalist

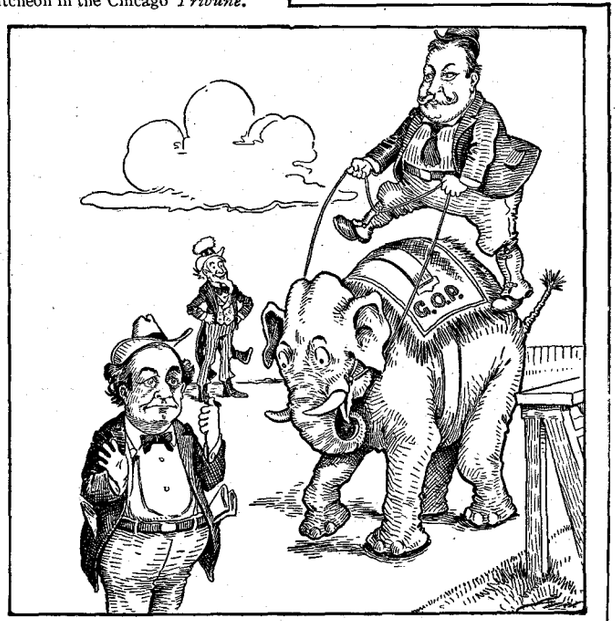


Said William Jennings Bryan
To William Howard Taft,
"You straddle in your attitude
Toward financial graft."

Said William Howard Taft
To Col. Wm. J.,
"I really couldn't straddle,
built
not that
I'm way."

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

BRYAN ON TAFT'S SPEECH.
"It is a straddle of the most important issues."
—Berryman in the Washington *Star.*



MR. BRYAN MAY BE RIGHT.
He says that man Taft is a "straddler."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

HOW MR. TAFT STANDS.

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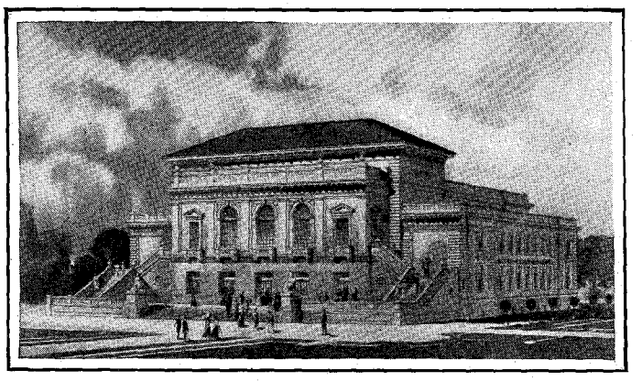
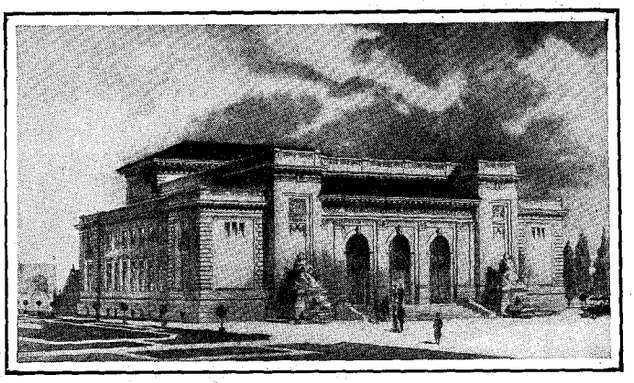


FRONT VIEW.



REAR VIEW.

BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

This is a commercial bureau for all the American republics, and must not be confounded with the peace conference for Central America. Mr. Carnegie contributed $750,000 for the building.

class," says the Chicago *Socialist*, and "it would not be difficult in reading his lines to believe that Roosevelt were speaking." The socialist New York *Worker* says:

"Every socialist will rejoice at William R. Hearst's speech at Jamestown on Labor Day. It strips from that vaunted radical all semblance of antagonism to organized capitalism, and reveals him in his true colors as a defender and supporter of the present system of exploitation of the working class. No longer is he the 'sworn enemy of predatory interests,' the 'defender of the common people,' the 'dauntless champion of the people's rights as opposed to unchecked greed and avarice,' etc., etc. Gone is the glory of the yellow trust-buster, faded are the tinsel trappings of the mighty magnate-hunter, subdued is the howl of the ferocious trailer of rapacious corporations. . . . . .

"Mr. Hearst is also opposed to class hatred. Since when? If there is anything that has tended to stir up and incite to unreasoning, futile class hatred in this country it is the daily outpourings of senseless denunciations of trusts and corporations of which Hearst's papers have been guilty—senseless because the denunciations were purely demagogic, voicing no philosophy and presenting no logical, rational remedy for the conditions which make capitalism a curse and a blight upon civilization."

CENTRAL AMERICA'S "BIG BROTHERS"

THE almost constant succession of causeless and fruitless wars that embroil the petty republics of Central America leads the New York *Tribune* to remark that the region comes close to deserving the name of the American Balkans. International and internecine wars merge into each other to such a degree that it is often hard for a threatened president to tell whether the neighboring republic has fomented the revolution that threatens him, or whether the insurrecto general has called in foreign aid. He only knows that he has two wars on his hands, and that he may lose his seat in the same manner that he won it. A facetious paragrapher remarked at the time of the St. Louis Exposition that benches would be provided for the Central-American delegates near the big flywheel in the Machinery Building, where they could enviously see two thousand revolutions a minute. This form of revolution may be the only kind they can witness ere long if the plans of the United States and Mexico end as well as they have begun. President Roosevelt and President Diaz have proposed a plan of arbitration to the presidents of the Central-American republics, with the happy result related by the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent in the following words:

"All of the Central-American rulers have now accepted President Roosevelt's idea to submit their present and future difficulties to Mexico and the United States for arbitration. President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, cabled his acceptance last night. Central-American diplomats now say they frankly believe that the period of conflict and struggle between their governments is at an end."

The movement is to be inaugurated by a conference representing the nations interested, to be held probably either at Mexico or Washington.

The region has well-nigh relapsed into the state of private warfare, banished long ago from the civilized world. Now Mexico and the United States appear in the rôle of the "big brothers" described in the September *Circle*, who take friendly charge of wayward boys and lead them into paths of peace. The timeliness of this action is evidenced by the report that Nicaragua has been preparing an expedition against Salvador, and this peace movement may prevent hostilities.

In spite of the very best wishes for this most beneficent plan, some of our editorial observers predict its failure. Thus the Brooklyn *Citizen* says:

"A great change will have to take place in the character of the Central Americans before it will be possible for them by any mere compact with their more orderly neighbors to put the professional revolutionists, whom they bring forth so abundantly, out of business. The hopes of the friends of peace, we should say, must be grounded upon the certainty that the commercial interests of the civilized world, after the Panama Canal is finished, will look to Mexico and this country to do effective police duty.

"Still, it is none the less a good thing to have the proposed conference held. It will at least help a little to enlighten the people of Central America upon what is in store for them if they prove unable to take themselves out of the category of states that are obstacles to progress."

Another skeptical paper is the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which puts the matter thus:

"The progress of evolution is slow in Central America, and there is no reason to believe that the agreement of Mexico and the United States to assume a paternal attitude will accelerate the development of the barefooted republics. Central Americans have a poor sense of proportion and no sense of responsibility. The mere fact that the two big neighbors command them to 'be good' will not have any very marked effect. They will continue to fight among themselves just as they have done in the past, and Mexico will perhaps be compelled to send an army and the United States a fleet to impress upon them the propriety and necessity of peace. But the army and fleet can not assume permanent occupation, and, once they are removed, the hair-pulling will commence again. The Central Americans are not hopeless. Like all other peoples they are bound to advance. But neither this generation nor the next will see any marked improvement."

Guatemala's distrust of Mexico's intentions may prove a rift in the lute, if we are to accept the view of the Boston *Transcript*, which says:

"Some experienecd American observers have doubted whether in the long run Secretary Root's idea will work as well as first

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experiments promise. The little nations are intensely jealous of the big ones. They fear being absorbed, and in the case of Guatemala the apprehension is not altogether groundless, for Mexico traditionally has regarded that country as within its 'sphere,' a contention which the Guatemalans most energetically repudiate. If we are to believe Mexico, Guatemala is a terrible example of the worst kind of government. If we may trust Guatemala, Mexico secretly foments Guatemalan revolution in the hope of secur-

SUGGESTION FOR A NEW FIGURE ON THE MAP.
An Uncle Sam of Central America would be welcomed by his friends to the north.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

ing an opportunity for aggression. Americans who have studied the situation on the ground hold that Guatemala is neither much better nor much worse than the average of the minor Latin-American republics. These critics, while ready to admit that in the present instance Mexican cooperation has worked well, feel that it does not relieve us of future responsibility, since the stormy little republics, while always willing to defer to us when we speak vigorously, acquit us of the territorial ambition which they believe Mexico cherishes and which they insist it dissembles only because frank avowal would bring a warning from Washington."

This "pax Americana" is bound to come in Central America, however, even if we have to fight for it, is the prediction of the Minneapolis *Tribune*. To quote:

"If the United States is going to protect the weak republics of the continent from European oppression, it must be able to guarantee that they will fulfil the obligations of civilized Powers. They must pay their just debts and protect the persons and property of foreigners doing business with their people. These things can not be done without reasonably honest collection and administration of their revenues and the maintenance of civil order and effective police.

"Even in a state of peace these conditions do not exist in the Central-American states. It is only a question of time when the United States will confront the Santo-Domingo alternative of regulating their Government itself or letting European Powers do it. The situation is made impossible by the state of permanent war that is coming to exist there. The wisest thing is to avert what has come in Santo Domingo by helping or forcing the little republics to live under an honest and effective government.

"The international interest of Mexico is not so great as ours, but her local interest is greater from the nearness of Central America to her frontiers. The late menace of war through the attempt to punish Mexicans for conspiracy in Guatemala indicates how narrow the ground is between peaceful and armed intervention.

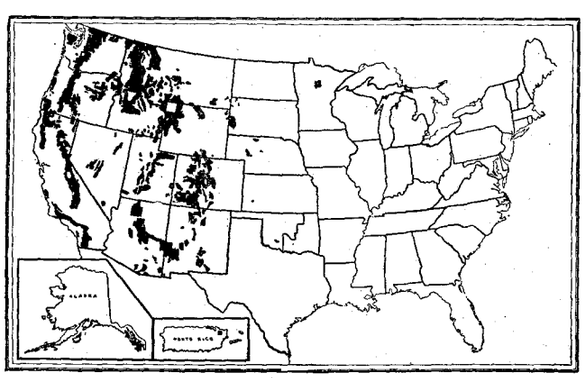
"If the republics will accept the good offices of the two greater republics, they will escape sterner dealing from one or both of them."

HALTING THE PUBLIC-LAND GRABBERS

IT has been predicted that the keenest battle of the coming Congress will be fought between the supporters and the opponents of the Administration's public-land policy. The forces have been organizing for this battle, it is said, ever since last spring, when the President, in the face of Congressional opposition, withdrew an additional fifteen and a half million acres from sale or entry. The sentence of ten years' imprisonment and a fine passed last week in San Francisco upon John A. Benson and E. B. Perrin, convicted of stealing public lands, brings the whole subject just now into notice, as do a number of recent magazine articles. Hundreds of others are under indictment for the same offense—an offense which, as the Chicago *Journal* remarks, for years passed as almost no offense at all, altho the man who steals public land "steals from every one of the inhabitants of the United States." It is interesting to note that the sentences passed upon Benson and Perrin meet with the general approval of the press. "There has been too much leniency in the past," remarks the Chicago *Tribune*. *The Post* of the same city asserts that most of the opposition to the President's public-land policy has its roots in the "get-rich-quick" spirit, the spirit of "spendthrift enterprise" that would denude the country for immediate big returns and "let the future look out for itself."

The story of the public lands is to the fore in the September magazines. In *The American* (New York) Lincoln Steffens tells of the methods of the land-grabbers and how they are being brought to book, while Lute Pease in *The Pacific Monthly* (Portland, Ore.) outlines the growth and purpose of our national forest reserves. Mr. Steffens implies that Speaker Cannon used his political power to embarrass the campaign against the land-grabbers. Against this implication Speaker Cannon's secretary, L. White Busbey, protests in the New York *Times*. Addressing Mr. Steffens, he says in part:

"If you had looked over the appropriations made by Congress for the last ten years you would have known that the appropriation for protecting public timber and public lands from fraudulent entry had been more than doubled in the last ten years. That increase was under the direction of Mr. Cannon, as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh



From "The Pacific Monthly."

LATEST MAP OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS,
Showing also those in Alaska and Porto Rico.

Congresses, and under his administration as Speaker in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses."

From the story of the forest reserves as told by Mr. Pease in *The Pacific Monthly* we gather the following interesting information:

"The whole forest question was initiated about sixteen years ago because the forests were being rapidly destroyed by fire and reckless cutting. It is estimated that fully ninety per cent. of the forest growth on the public domain in the arid and semiarid

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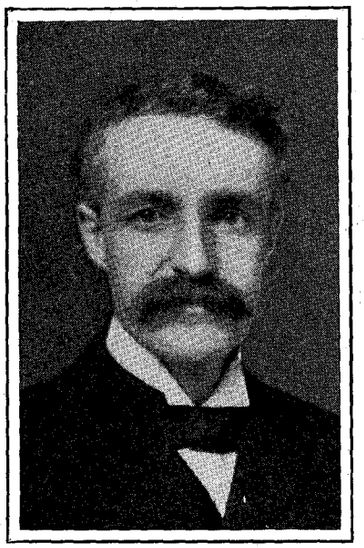
region has been consumed by fire. This means a loss aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars. Congress realized that, unless something was done to protect them, the timber reserves of the West, and many industries dependent upon the forests, would be forever destroyed, and so the law of 1891 was passed—one of the most beneficent laws ever considered by Congress. Under it President Harrison created the first reserves.

"There has always been much opposition, partly justified at the start, because Congress has set aside lands and their resources but had made no provision for their use or their protection. The timber was securely locked up and left to burn.' This mistake was remedied by the act of 1897, which made it possible to use all the resources and give suitable protection. At first the Interior Department commenced with a few men at fifty or sixty dollars a month for each man with a horse. They were too poorly paid, scattered over too wide an area, and it was found that the fires got away from them. It was then decided to build cabins and put in improvements so that more men and better men could be employed; telephone lines, trails, bridges, and roads were established, and are still being established, all of which have enormously aided in the prevention of damage by fire. It was also early determined that the forests must be saved in order to conserve the water for agricultural lands.



MR. GIFFORD PINCHOT.

As chief of the Forest Service he has under his supervision 150,000,000 acres of the public domain, valued at $1,600,000,000.

"At first there was no provision for the settlement of agricultural land in the forest reserves. Regulations prohibited the cutting of timber, so that settlers were obliged to violate the law at times to get timber for their own needs, and there was much complaint.

"Originally the idea seems to have been to keep settlers out of the reserves as much as possible, and the so-called lieu-land law was passed to permit 'settlers or owners' within the reserves to exchange their holdings there for areas 'not greater in extent' outside the reserves. After the enactment of this law and its interpretation by Secretary Hitchcock, commenced a system of graft. Large areas of worthless land were included in new reserves upon the recommendation of the Land Department; land—much of which never had grown and never would grow trees—was reserved for the purpose of providing 'scrip' for railroad companies and others who were given advance information enabling them to secure millions of acres of the finest timber-land in the country outside the reserves. Some of these same public men who are now complaining that the forest reserves include such unforested areas very well know how this happened, and how profitable such action was to a few.

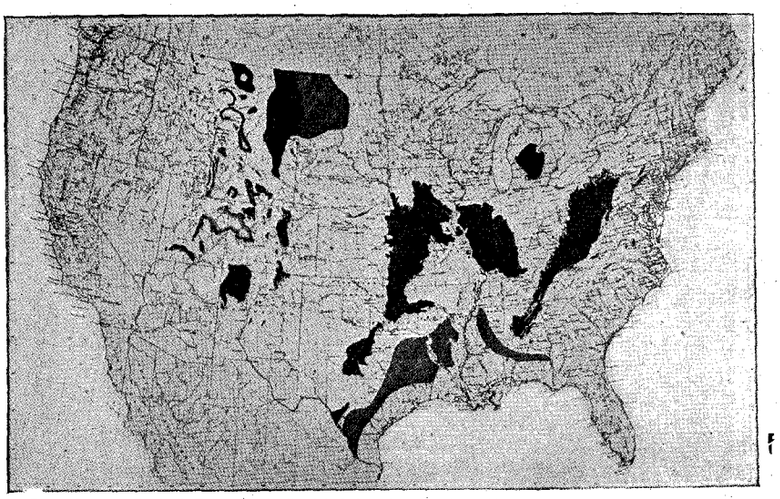
"Tho there was much trouble and irregularity about the creation of the earlier reserves, later ones have been selected with the greatest care, every section of land being examined, mapped, described, and boundaries of the contemplated reserves drawn to 'exclude as far as possible everything which does not properly belong in a national forest,' all cultivated land being located and mapped, as well as land suited to agriculture, but which was not yet settled. Men trained in Western conditions were employed in the work, and there can be no doubt that the 'undue extension' complained of does not properly apply to the more recent reserves which include only forested areas and not agricultural lands, or 'immense tracts on which a tree never grew and never will grow.'"

We learn that the President no longer has power to create reserves in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The effort in Congress will be to cut down the reserves already made. "It should not be forgotten," says Mr. Pease, "that many of the reserves were created upon the petition of people in their immediate vicinity, tho some Western Senators have tried to spread the impression abroad that the Forest Service has imposed its 'fad' upon a reluctant people." Of the complaint that forest reserves "rob the States of revenue which would otherwise come to them eventually in the shape of taxes," Mr. Pease says:

"That statement, tho refuted time and again, still bobs up in 'opposition' speeches. If these lands had passed to private control, the State would temporarily derive some taxes from them until the timber had been skinned off; then, as most of the lands would be worthless, revenue would cease. When the present able Assistant Attorney-General Woodruff was in charge of the law department of the Forest Service, it occurred to him that a method could be readily devised whereby counties could be given part of the revenue from the national forests within their boundaries, and suggested the matter to Mr. Pinchot, who promptly recommended a plan. As a result the counties now get ten per cent. of the revenue, which in the long run will amount to an enormously greater sum than ordinary taxes would have provided.'

Mr. Pease has heard just one "unanswered and unanswerable argument" against the forest reserves, which is that "opportunities for graft are afforded a lot of sixty-dollar-a-month rangers and some low-salaried supervisors." To this objection he answers: "True, alas! It is also true that opportunities for graft are afforded $100,000 insurance-company presidents, and $7,500 Senators. And it is emphatically true that the absence of reserves would offer unlimited opportunities to the land-grafters."

Mr. Pease asserts that, in spite of the conspicuous opposition of half a dozen Western Senators and four or five Western Representatives, "ninety per cent. of the voters of the West and ninety-nine per cent. of the people of the whole country are satisfied with the reserve policy and with the administration of the national forests." The editor of *The Pacific Monthly*, however, states in a foot-note that "even among men of unbiased mind who have carefully investigated the subject of the reserves" there is difference of opinion; and he quotes the following passage from a letter written by "an able and fair-minded Western editor" whose name is not revealed:



From "Harper's Weekly."—From a map by the United States Geological Survey.

THE COAL-FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The solid black areas indicate bituminous coal, the shaded areas lignites or brown coal.

"The possibilities of graft and abuse (under successors to

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Pinchot and Wilson), under the extensions of the forest-reserve principle now contemplated, far outweighs, it seems to me, the opportunities for fraud that are now shocking the nation and disgusting the Administration. I have most carefully read and reread all of the Congressional debates upon the public-land question, dictating copious excerpts to my stenographer and afterward studying carefully the transcripts thereof. These represent far more important data upon the subject than anything produced at this land convention, outside of the President's letter. Then, like yourself, I have talked with the leaders upon both sides, but I was only imprest with the exceedingly narrowed horizon and self-interest manifested in every single case. So far as real breadth of view is concerned, the honors at the convention were with the President and his officials. It is the principle I object to and the precedent. But, beyond a doubt, in my opinion, they are overdoing the reservation idea and retarding the opening up and development of this new Western country."

THE COAL TRUST'S RETORT

WHAT is characterized as the "amazing" answer of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, and the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company to the Government's suit to dissolve an alleged combination in restraint of trade among the anthracite-producers has aroused a good deal of indignation in the Republican press. After denying most of the charges, the companies undertake to show that in so far as any "anthracite trust" exists, the Republican party is directly responsible for the fact. This argument centers around the first great strike in the hard-coal fields and its relation to the Presidential campaign of 1900, when Mr. McKinley was elected President and Mr. Roosevelt Vice-President. The companies assert that the agreements to advance the price of anthracite were brought about by the failure of the United States Government and the State of Pennsylvania to enforce the law and protect the coal companies, and by the importunities of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna, who, as chairman of the Republican National Committee, feared the effects of the strike on the impending election. As a result of these "importunities," the answer goes on to say, the Philadelphia Coal & Iron Company agreed to advance the wages of its mine and colliery workmen 10 per cent., and the other principal mine-owners who had conferred with Senator Hanna made the same concession. These mine-owners then conferred among themselves, with the result that the price of coal was advanced. The answer represents the defendant as obliged, because of the facts set forth above, "most unwillingly to buy its peace and the peace and protection to its workmen by the said advance in wages"; and it asserts that "the said conferences were in no way whatsoever, in the least degree, induced by the motives, nor the alleged unlawful results, so indefinitely alleged and set forth in the plaintiff's petition."

Second only in interest to the ingenuity of this defense is the tone of the denials. Thus the following paragraph from the answer of the companies is widely commented upon:

"This defendant, answering the vague, indefinite, impertinent, uncertain, and scandalous charges, allegations, and statements set forth and alleged in plaintiff's petition, waiving exception whereto, for their obvious scandal and impertinence, denies that it ever at any time, from any motive or consideration whatsoever, either such as alleged in the said petition, whether in concert with the said other defendants, or any of them, or with any other person, firm, or corporation whatsoever, or in any other wise howsoever, entered into any agreement, scheme, combination, or conspiracy, for any purpose or with any result whatsoever, whether to acquire the power to control, regulate, restrain, or monopolize the production or sale of anthracite coal or its transportation, or otherwise."

Altho the name of George F. Baer is not appended to this remarkable answer, its inspiration at least is generally credited to him as the president of the three companies named. No imagination save his, asserts the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.), would have undertaken to shift upon the United States Government and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania "the blame for every act by the railroads and coal companies subsequent to the strike of 1900." The same paper characterizes the answer as "a medley of evasions, admissions tortuously qualified, and irrelevancies," and adds that it is in part "a series of frivolous insults to the dignity of the courts and the intelligence of every citizen."

To the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Ind.) the way the prosecuted companies take refuge behind the name of Senator Hanna appears as "a scandalous invasion of the grave." The Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), however, while admitting that "possibly our old friend Mr. Baer puts the case too strongly," asserts in extenuation that "the anthracite combination has felt the pressure of political influence as no other industrial combination ever did." At this stage in the litigation, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), it is impossible for the public to judge of the merits of the case; and it adds: "All that the public has to hope for is the elucidation of the mystery of the constantly increasing price of coal, and some relief from the growing burden of the cost of domestic fuel." The Springfield *Republican*, another independent paper, thinks that the activities of Senator Hanna as "a strike-breaker for political ends" are accurately described in the answer of the coal companies, but it considers the narrative "worthless from a legal standpoint, for Mr. Hanna acted unofficially." To quote further in regard to the bearing of the incident upon the present Administration:

"It is superfluous to point out the heavy political obligations under which the railroad and coal companies of Pennsylvania placed the Republican party by their surrender to John Mitchell in 1900. So long as President McKinley had remained in control of the Federal Government, he would probably have respected such obligations in enforcing the laws against combinations in restraint of trade, and the mere suggestion of this probability must remind every one of the peculiar perils incident to such performances as Mr. Hanna engaged in. Altho Mr. Roosevelt also profited by Mr. Hanna's activities that year—for his election to the Vice-Presidency was one of the results—it is certain that the obligations of the McKinley-Hanna régime were utterly cast off when he was elected President in his own right in 1904. The Reading company's answer, therefore, to the Government's suit can not be regarded as embarrassing to the present Administration, which cut loose long since from the influence and ideals of Marcus A. Hanna."

THE FRICTION WITH THE FEDERAL COURTS

IT seems unlikely that the conflicts between the State and Federal courts over the question of passenger-rate reduction will entirely subside until the various cases have been disposed of by the United States Supreme Court. Georgia—if recent dispatches correctly portray Governor Hoke Smith's attitude—promises to be the next storm center. Under a recent order of the Georgia Railroad Commission, reduced rates, on a sliding scale, went into effect on September 1; whereupon the Georgia Central and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads applied to a Federal judge in an adjoining State for a blanket injunction against the officials of Georgia. Under the provisions of a new State law it is incumbent upon the Governor to enforce the orders of the Commission, by criminal proceedings, if necessary, against the officers and agents of the said companies. Altho Governor Hoke Smith, according to his own statement, "does not anticipate an injunction from any court," he recognizes "the right of the Chief Executive of a State to disregard an order issued by a judge when the judge was clearly without jurisdiction." As he is the Chief Magistrate of the State, and as no court can interfere with him in the performance of his duty, says the New York *American*, "it is hard to see just what the railroads can do about it." The most

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the Federal judges would undertake, it thinks, would be to release the corporation criminals as fast as they were imprisoned. The Georgia litigation, remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, adds that State to the number involved in the defense of States' rights; and it points out that "besides the four Southern States concerned, Minnesota is interested, the attempt of its railroad and warehouse commission to reduce rates having been enjoined by the roads." This New-Orleans paper goes on to say:

"The other Northern States which have reduced passenger rates appear to be having no trouble from the interference of the Federal courts. The Pennsylvania Railroad applied to its State authorities for protection against reduced rates, and in other Commonwealths the railroads have put the reductions ordered into effect without a fight. In most of the States, however, with the possible exception of the New-England group, a lively interest has been displayed in the attempted encroachments of the Federal tribunals, and it is practically assured the impending fight against Federalism will not be waged along sectional lines."

These conflicts between the Federal and State courts are deplored by the Chicago *Post*, which urges that "their violence and persistence now make it imperative that the complicated questions out of which they have grown should be promptly and rationally dealt with." After asserting that there has been reason as well as folly on both sides, *The Post* goes on to say:

"The temper of local feeling was such as in some measure to excuse the railroad officials for their prompt retreat into a citadel so well defended against local passion as the average Federal court. On the other hand, the public was not without reason in its interpretation of this action as an insult to their own tribunals and an insolent defiance of their will. . . . . .

"However, the general considerations of political expediency would seem to indicate that at the present time great corporations should as far as possible submit the adjudication of their rights to local tribunals and make use of their right of appeal from them to the Supreme Court, rather than offend the local pride and rouse the general public distrust by seeking immediate removal to the lower Federal courts. Throughout the country there has grown the notion that in some mysterious way the Federal judges were amenable to corporate influence, and preposterous as this suspicion is, it is to be taken into account in dealing with the delicate relations of public-service corporations and the people."

Jefferson, as the Louisivlle *Courier-Journal* reminds us, foresaw a great growth in power for the Federal judiciary, and sounded a note of warning in reference to it. But the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* assures us that the Federal judges "are not trying to destroy the States," but are, in fact, "trying to keep the States from destroying themselves."

There can be no greater mistake made by State authorities, asserts *The Wall Street Journal*, than to pander to a sentiment of antagonism against Federal courts in the discharge of constitutional duties. "Such hostility," it warns us, "must inevitably extend to all courts, State and municipal, as well as national, and thus help to undermine the possibility of administering judicial institutions at all, which now constitute the bulwark of individual rights on which all government, local as well as federal, ultimately rests."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OLD Polonius would probably say of Mrs. Eddy's case: "If this be madness, yet there's method in 't."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

"THE tendency of the age," says an exchange, "is to shoot every man who has $2 in his pocket." Not if he will part with it peaceably. Let us be just to the age.—*Chicago Tribune.*

SECRETARY TAFT says: "Any action taken by Mr. Roosevelt or his officials is not the result of an hour's deliberation. Depend on that." This does not meet the fear that it was much less than an hour.—*New York Evening Post.*

SOME of the papers are recalling Phil Sheridan's remark that if he owned hell and Texas he would rent out Texas and reside at the other place. Texas has never been disposed to feel bitter toward the General for this ungracious remark, for it is the prerogative of every man to stand up for his own country.—*Houston Post.*

RUSSIA and Japan have agreed to protect China. When is the carving to begin?—*New York American.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER and Mr. Carnegie are held up by a Methodist minister as examples of what patience and hard labor will achieve. Whose patience and hard labor?—*Chicago Post.*

A GEORGIA saloon-keeper stabbed himself because the Legislature of that State passed the prohibition bill. Evidently there are some people who believe that prohibition will prohibit.—*New Orleans Times Democrat.*

QUEEN ALEXANDRA has brought into fashion the summer muff, "a dainty trifle made of flowers, feathers, and chiffon or tulle." The summer muff most popular in New York is usually seen in left or right field, with the score tied, and a home player running for the plate.—*New York Evening Post.*

HE WILL SURELY WANT TO BE A RAILROAD DIRECTOR IF THIS KEEPS UP.
—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

THE NEXT MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL DIRECTORS.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

CARTOON COMMENT ON A RECENT INCIDENT.

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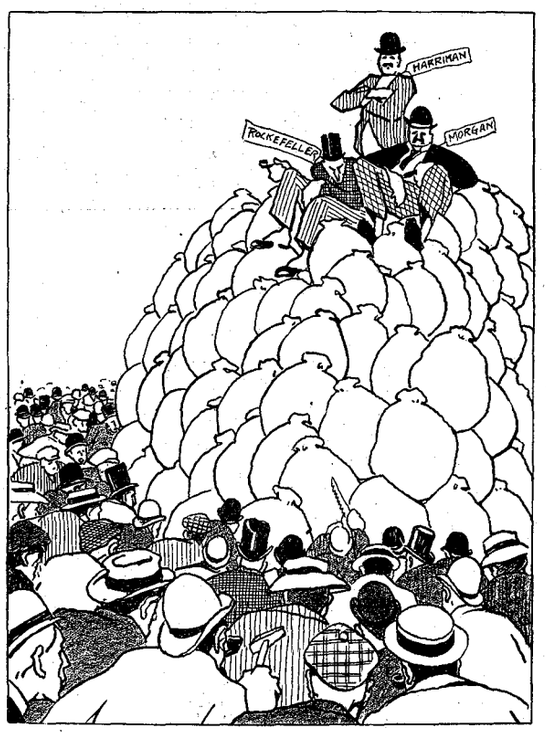
FOREIGN COMMENT

FOREIGN PRESS ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

A GOOD deal of European comment has been called forth by Mr. Roosevelt's speech made at Provincetown, when the President laid the foundation-stone of a monument to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. He is admired because he did not flinch from maintaining the stand he had taken in former utterances, in spite of the appeals made by some American editors to say something to reassure the American financial world. He is elsewhere spoken of "as a colonel of rough riders" riding roughshod over everything. He is, however, we are told, trying to teach the American people the lesson that it is not sufficient to make laws; laws must be enforced in accordance with the Horatian maxim "the written law is futile unless it be obeyed." Thus



THE FIGHT WITH THE TRUST KINGS.
THE BESIEGERS—"Not a breach is to be made in those walls! They have built them too solid for that."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

the London *Spectator* quotes as "one of those 'luciferous sayings' of which Bacon speaks" a certain politician's opinion on the prohibition law—"I'm for the law, but agin its enforcement." The President, according to this paper, is "striking against what is in reality the chief defect of modern America on the political side." *The Spectator* continues:

"If, then, Mr. Roosevelt can teach his fellow countrymen that they must give up the national habit of passing laws and then forgetting to carry them out, he will have conferred on them an incalculable benefit. The man who is for a law but against its enforcement is a national disgrace and a national danger. Those who tolerate and are amused by such an attitude can expect nothing but scandal heaped on scandal, and the gradual degradation of every social and political institution."

On the other hand, *The Westminster Gazette* (London), a Liberal organ, thinks that Mr. Roosevelt has omitted to state the economic side of the trust problem, which is even more important, in the search for a remedy, than the legal. To quote the words of this paper:

"President Roosevelt lays his stress on 'prosecuting criminals' and on punishing 'certain malefactors of great wealth.' The fines may be transferred to the public, but if the 'malefactor' is punished he goes to prison, and that at length is likely to prove a deterrent. . . . But it seems to us now, as always, that for economic as distinguished from legal remedies the Americans will have to look to the opening of their ports. The weak point in the Republicans' attack is, in fact, their attachment to the high tariff, and, if Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft do not want to have the lead taken from them by the Democrats, they may yet have to propose, as Mr. Bryan has done, that the chief trust commodities shall be put on the free-list."

The Economist (London) is struck by the pertinacity with which President Roosevelt sticks to his guns, and it says in a tone of admiration:

"Any one who imagined that in his speech at Provincetown this week President Roosevelt would recede from the position he took up at Indianapolis, was destined to be entirely disappointed. So far from going back on his previous utterances, the President emphatically reiterated his intention of adhering to his policy with regard to the abuse of corporate wealth, and again outlined the program of the Government for the further regulation of railways by means of Federal law. . . . . .

"The fact is being more and more appreciated that there will be no permanent stability in the American stock-markets until either the law or public opinion renders impossible the practises which have brought discredit on American finance, and inflicted grave injury on the commerce and industry of the United States."

The speech is declared "vague and rhetorical," however, by the London *Standard*, which asks: "What is 'honest' business, and at what precise point do the methods of some modern companies cease to be honest?" The writer, while commending the President's desire to apply the moral standard of the Puritans to modern business methods, continues:

"Nobody will say that the President has described the manipulators of trusts and their methods in terms too harsh; or that his determination to put an end to a system which might, if it were allowed to continue, some day hold all the producers and consumers of the United States in complete and helpless bondage, and reduce legislators and judges to the position of paid servants, is either unjustified or altogether untimely. He means to discriminate between those who originated the trust system and those who unwillingly or unconsciously have been drawn into it; between those who have seized the lion's share of the spoils and those who have worked for odds and ends of the booty. How he is to apply a moral test to questions of business, or where he will draw his line in regard to profits, is not easy to understand. It must be remembered that in undertaking this antitrust campaign the Government of the United States is in the position of a man who has turned virtuous after many years of notorious laxity. The trust system is not the growth of a day; it has been developing for many years; successive governments have watched it develop and cover the land, and, far from lifting a restraining voice, have taken hush money."

The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) well represents the views of the French press in the following criticism of the manner in which the President handles without gloves the unjust plutocrats of his country:

"It demands a supple skill to handle such an abuse as that of the trusts without running the risk of involving the whole country in trouble. It is impossible, in following the harangue of Mr. Roosevelt against the trusts, to avoid the conclusion that he is terribly overshooting his mark, and quite justifies the conclusion of those who think that the present President of the United States is a sort of John the Baptist of American demagogism. It can easily be imagined how the politicians will take advantage of his honest intentions and, in the absence of other great political issues, both Republicans and Democrats will make this attack on the plutocracy a great feature in their Presidential campaign."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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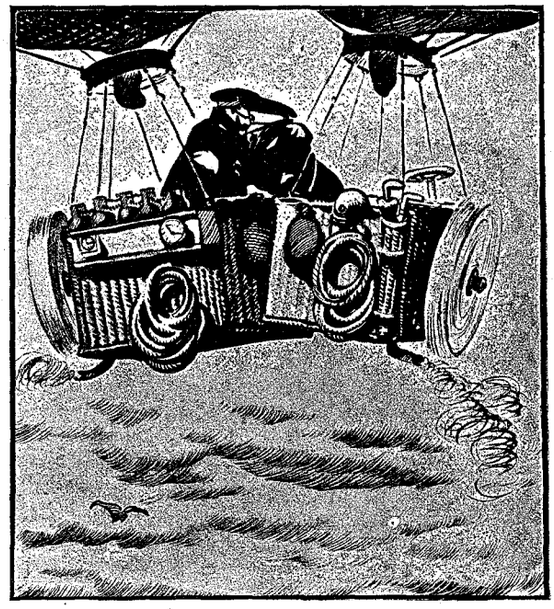
PEACE INSURED BY ROYAL VISITS

THE journeyings of King Edward, looked on from the outside, remind us that "all the world's a stage" and "each man in his time plays many parts." We see the King of England appearing at one point in the map of Europe as a simple civilian, a nobleman traveling incognito. Next he flashes on the scene in the half-barbaric array of a Scottish Highland chieftain. As a Russian admiral or a German general he plays his part with equal facility, yet under all his military disguises the European press recognize him as the practical diplomatist, the earnest advocate of peace. Indeed, the Angel of Peace flies before his path almost as palpably as the Angel of Victory leads the war-horse of Sherman in Saint-Gaudens's spirited statue. As a specimen of French opinion on the interchange of imperial and royal courtesies we may quote the Paris *Figaro*, which speaks as follows:

"The interview at Swinemuende is the first of a series of imperial or royal meetings. Such meetings of the rulers, such official voyages and international courtesies in time of peace render the several treaties and alliances made from various other motives and under other auspices actually subservient to the cause of peace. All the striking demonstrations of amity, such as that at



THE CZAR'S NEXT VISIT.
The only safe way.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

Swinemuende and those which follow, prove that diplomatic combinations the most diverse may not only exist side by side, but may even interpenetrate each other."

The meeting of King Edward with the Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl, according to the same journal, was the occasion of a discussion of the best way to put an end to the massacres in Macedonia and Morocco. The sentiment which prevailed at Wilhelmshoehe may be thus exprest, declares the same journal:

"Everybody thinks that France should be given a free hand in Morocco. If it be true that Edward VII. exprest this sentiment at Wilhelmshoehe and Ischl, he probably put it as follows: 'That's what you ought to have done at first.' Yes, and what misunderstandings would have been avoided and what time would have been saved."

The German papers speak in much the same tone of this meeting at Wilhelmshoehe. Thus the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin) observes:

"All friends of a peaceful and tranquil development of the nations will regard with a feeling of keen satisfaction the meeting at Wilhelmshoehe. The exceptionally cordial tone of the after-dinner speeches uttered on that occasion prove that the German-English accord at present is not weakened by any alliances of either with other governments, and that on both sides an earnest

From the London "Sphere."

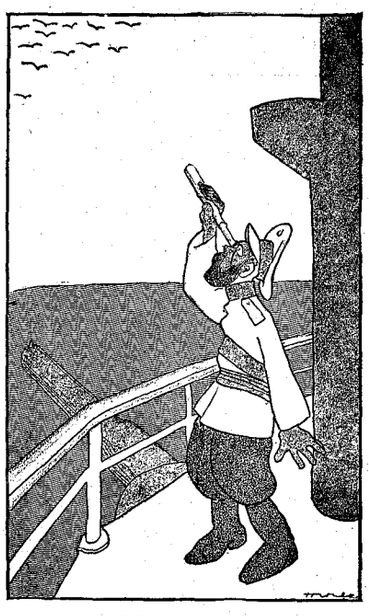
CZAR AND KAISER

On the deck of the *Standart* on the morning of August 3, the Russian Emperor in the uniform of a German admiral, and the German Emperor in that of a Russian admiral.

desire is manifested to found a connection between England and Germany upon a basis of mutual esteem and friendship."

The opinion of such papers as the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), the *Koelnische Zeitung*, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* is almost identical with that of the *Grenzboten* (Stuttgart), which is thus exprest:

"It is well known that for some time there has been an estrangement between Kaiser William and King Edward, springing in part from their difference in ages and their opposite temperaments, an estrangement intensified by the senseless comments and tale bearings of others. This estrangement is now ended, a circumstance which promises a better understanding between Germany and England. We greet with pleasure this state of things, which seems to be assured by the recent meeting at Wilhelmshoehe."



NICHOLAS AT SEA.
"Horrors! Perhaps those are disguised terrorists." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

The *Pester Lloyd* declares more specifically that as a result of these imperial meetings "harmony between the British Government and the policy of Austria-Hungary and Russia with regard to the Balkans will lead to the establishment of a settled peace in Eastern Europe."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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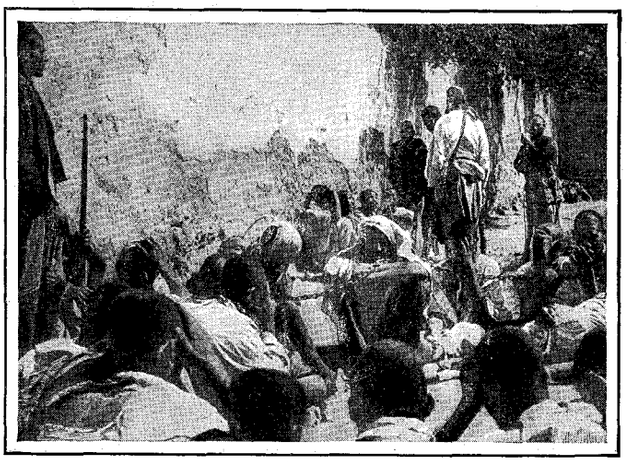
WILL FRANCE SEIZE MOROCCO?

IT is now being predicted that France will eventually annex Morocco. The Convention of Algeciras agreed that the Moroccan Sultanate was to remain inviolate, but that France and Spain in combination were to organize a police in the cities of



ARABS CONDEMNED TO DEATH FOR MURDER AND PILLAGE.

Morocco to preserve peace and protect the lives and property of Europeans engaged in trade and commerce, especially in the seaport towns. There was, however, to be no military invasion or occupation of Moroccan territory. Germany was largely instrumental in the calling of the Algeciras Conference, whose stipulations, as the French papers repeatedly declare, did not take into account the possibility of such massacres as have recently taken place in Tangier and Casablanca. Since these acts of violence have occurred France has sent a military force to Northwest Africa and has occupied Oudjda and bombarded Casablanca. The last news is that the French Government has induced Spain to undertake the occupation of four of the most important towns in Morocco. As some Spanish papers say, France is using Spain to pick her chestnuts from the fire. Italy, whose delegate was at the Algeciras Conference, looks on with apparent indifference, and Germany has assumed a most pacific attitude. Instead of

THE WATCH IN MOROCCO.

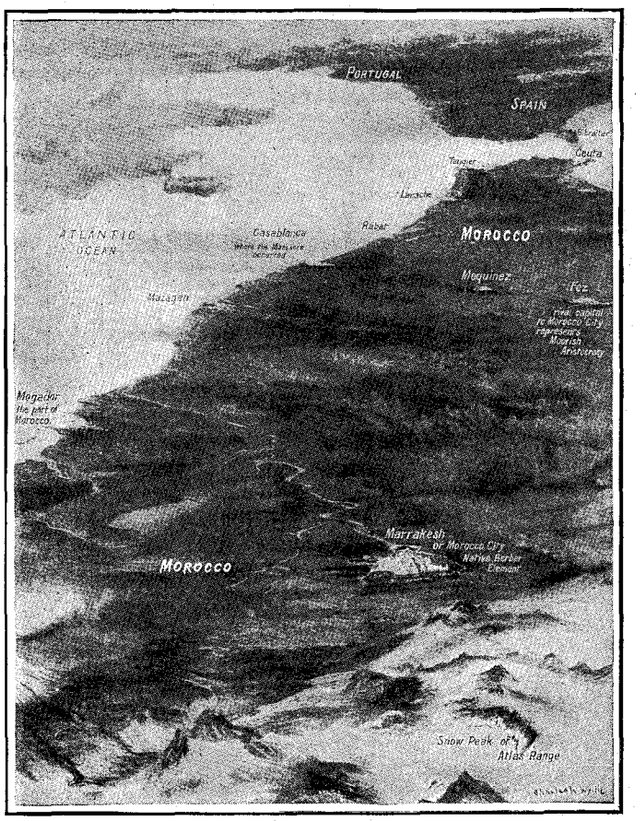
"I'm standing solitary here the whole night through—
In fact there's nothing else that I can do,
But think of Algeciras and that dear, dear, dear,
Dear Treaty, ripped to tatters now, I fear!"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

hearing that the Kaiser or one of his admirals has landed at Tangier, as occurred before the Algeciras Conference under much less exciting circumstances, we are told by *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) what appears to be borne out by the facts of the case, namely, that "the German Government has given conclusive proof that it desires the preservation of peace" with France in the Morocco matter.

This peaceful disposition is likely to be put to a severe test if the strange predictions of the *Minerva* (Rome) are to be taken in earnest. This journal thinks that France may eventually annex Morocco, and plainly states that in spite of the Algeciras Convention Italy will not step in to interfere with her colonial aspirations. To quote from a remarkable editorial in this judicious Italian weekly:

"In view of the stern reality of things in the present it is sometimes necessary to discard the rosy hopes we have cherished with



IN THE WAR-CLOUD'S SHADOW.
Bird's-eye view of Morocco and near-by lands.
—From the London *Sphere*.

regard to the future. At the very moment when certain of the Powers are engaged in discussing the rights and interests of peace, France and Spain have found themselves forced to resort to the violent measures of warfare. In Morocco, after a series of intestine agitations, serious tumults have broken out, many Europeans have been massacred, and nothing less than a holy war threatened. In virtue of the Treaty of Algeciras, France, with the assistance of Spain, has intervened to restore order, and in the process of events has bombarded Casablanca.

"Very probably the end of this matter, sooner or later, will be that predicted by the cartoonist, who represents France, in her anxiety to restore order, as wiping out from the map the words 'Shereefian Empire' and substituting in their place 'French Possessions.' Thus France, all honor to her statesmen, altho rent asunder by political parties, will steadily advance toward the fulfilment of her splendid dream of an immense African empire. Before a century is over the vast continent which is opening up to civilization will be under the sway of but two flags, that of old Albion and that of our Latin sister.

"The Italian journals have confined themselves to the task of

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merely chronicling these events. They report the thunder of cannons, the number of the dead and wounded. Not one of them indulges in the luxury of political speculation; not one allows a complaint to escape from the lips; altho they must often think what North Africa would have been to us had our country been a little better governed. It is well known that we must at any cost avoid even a suspicion that would make us likely to be taxed with imperialism, or, God help us, with militarism." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A UNITED STATES OF THE WORLD

THE Second Peace Conference at The Hague may possibly end in what *The Saturday Review* (London) calls a "collapse of the peace balloon." We may perhaps see in it "the end of the disarmament comedy," to quote the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. But it will have been by no means a profitless undertaking, remarks Gabriel Hanotaux, of the Academy, French ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his article in the *Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris) he states his opinion that apart from mere questions of peace and war the meetings at The Hague are the first steps toward realizing a sane and genuine internationalism which will culminate in "a world parliament" in which political, economic, and legal questions will be discust and decided by the representatives of every nation. He advocates this view in the following terms:

"The nations of the civilized world, for the carrying on of their governments and for the adjustment of their several interests and the statement of party views and theories, have adopted the representative system, which serves the end of expressing and directing the tendency of public opinion on political questions. Why should not this system be applied to international politics?"

He declares that such gatherings as those at The Hague are calculated "to prepare men's hearts and minds" for the establishment of such an international parliament, which will eventually result in the constitution of "a United States of the World." To quote his words:

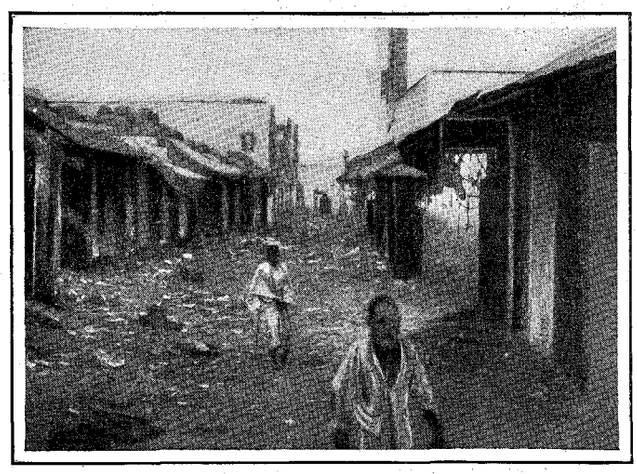
"Our confidence in the profitableness of such public discussion as goes on at these periodic reunions at The Hague leads us to hail them as the first steps toward the formation of a United States of the World. Public opinion has already begun to regard as possible the establishment of a mutual understanding among the various peoples of the earth, mutual sympathy, and the spirit of genuine fraternity. Thus it will come to pass that stranger and enemy will be no longer synonymous terms, as among the ancient Romans when they uttered the word *hostis*."

The times, he thinks, are ripe for the early realization of the world's hopes. "The great struggles for empire are over"; "the race for colonial conquest is not nearly so eager"; "the expression '*in statu quo*' is accepted with satisfaction by all," and "the time is propitious for mutual agreement." The present treaties and *ententes* of the nations are not, however, sufficient, he thinks. The views of this eminent writer and statesman are thus exprest:

"Cold protocols can not maintain peace. Peace and tranquillity are, however, genuine features of such reunions as the Peace Conference. There is a universal feeling that in the second gathering at The Hague is to be seen the foreshadowing, if not the actual founding, of the first 'world parliament'; it is a representative body which is deliberating under the eye of the public and will develop finally into a solemn and frequent convocation of the states general of the world. If the twentieth century witnesses such a development, if the practise of public international discussion, instead of secret diplomacy, is introduced, and frankness and clearness prevail in the intercourse of the nations, this will be the best guaranty of peace and prosperity in the future."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

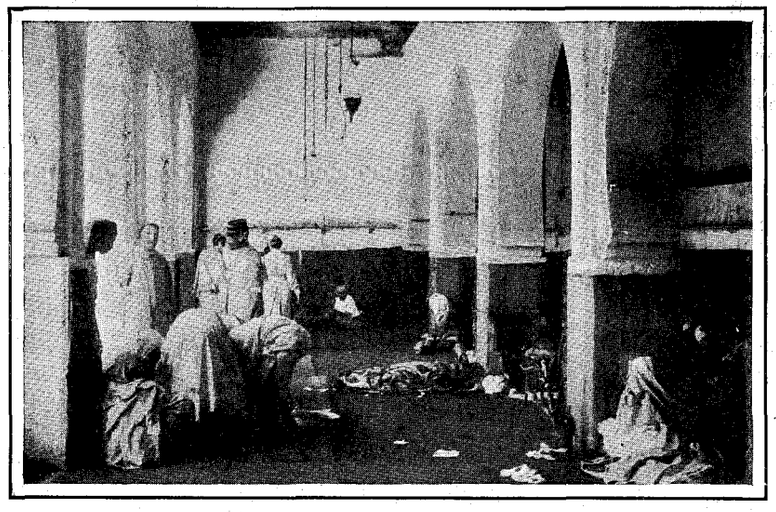
THE DIVIDED HOUSE OF SOCIALISM

WHAT Mr. August Bebel proudly calls "the People's Parliament" has been recently sitting under government sanction at Stuttgart. This gathering of Socialists from Germany, France, Italy, England, Sweden, and other lands has, like the Conference of The Hague, engaged itself in discussing the burning question of the hour, peace or war. It was the dispute over the consistency between Socialistic internationalism and militarism that brought the Congress to a hopeless deadlock. It was upon this rock that the French Socialists were wrecked, and proved conclusively that internationalism was a dream of impossibilities. The



WHERE THE JEWS WERE MASSACRED.
Devastation in the Ghetto at Casablanca.

leader of the French socialistic antimilitarists had declared in a recent speech at Nancy, as reported in the European press, that he "would never give a drop of his blood to defend his country." He called upon the Congress to repudiate "bourgeois patriotism" and to invite all Socialists to meet a declaration of war, whether it proceeds from their own government or from that of an enemy, by "a military strike and insurrection." The only war in which Socialists could engage was the existing war of the classes, the war between Labor and Capital. Every one, whatever his



A MOSQUE AT CASABLANCA TURNED INTO A HOSPITAL.

nationality, who did not take the side of Labor Mr. Hervé declared he looked upon as his enemy. It was then that Mr. Bebel rose up in reply and declared his party diametrically opposed to this view. Socialists are citizens and patriots. They hate militarism, but as citizen soldiers would shed their blood

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for their country. As reported in his own paper, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), he declared:

"Socialism is horse and foot battling with militarism. This is as true of German as it is of French Socialism, and there have been more criminal convictions and longer prison sentences recorded in Germany against antimilitarists than in France, England, and Austria combined. But may not this be attributed rather to the severity of German tribunals and the vigilance of the German police than to the boldness of German Socialists? The idea of a general strike in an army is palpably ridiculous. That

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THE CULLINAN DIAMOND.

To be given to King Edward by the Transvaal Government. It is four inches long, two and one-half broad, and two deep.

which will eventually put an end to war is war itself—its enormous costliness, its colossal and revolting butcheries, which rouse the indignation of the masses and threaten ruin to the people, whether capitalists or bourgeoisie."

A motion embodying Mr. Bebel's ideas was carried by a vote of the Congress. On this point the London *Times* declares that the Socialist delegates at Stuttgart united "to repudiate Hervéism with a warmth which ought to melt the hearts of the Emperor and of Prince Buelow himself." In discussing this result of the somewhat heated debate on militarism the Paris *Temps* remarks:

"We see that such debates in the Congress of Stuttgart are proceeding with results more and more conducing to the confusion of the French Socialists. We may remind them that they are making a mistake in offending public opinion. Their cookery has already made itself known by its bad odor. Guided by the example of Mr. Hervé, all the chiefs of the Socialist party have made the great mistake of showing their whole hand. It makes no difference whether they disguise their opinion by acquiescing in the final decisions reached at Stuttgart. The French Socialists will of course accept whatever is voted for at Stuttgart, but they will not change their real spirit by the acceptance of a new formula."

What that "real spirit" is we are told by the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which speaks as follows:

"In the debate on militarism the Extreme Left was represented by Mr. Hervé, the French antimilitarist. He inveighed against 'bourgeois patriotism'—whether German or Welsh, it was all one. The proletariat knows only an international fatherland. It was natural enough that he should be applauded by one side and contradicted by the other. He was much more vociferously contradicted than applauded. Mr. Vollmar brought a climax to this contradiction by ironically declaring, 'You mustn't take Hervé too much in earnest.' . . . The impression produced by the debate was that the Congress generally considered that the overthrow of capitalism was the only way of putting an end to war an end perhaps likely to be realized when the tiger and the lamb feed together."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DIAMOND FOR THE BRITISH CROWN

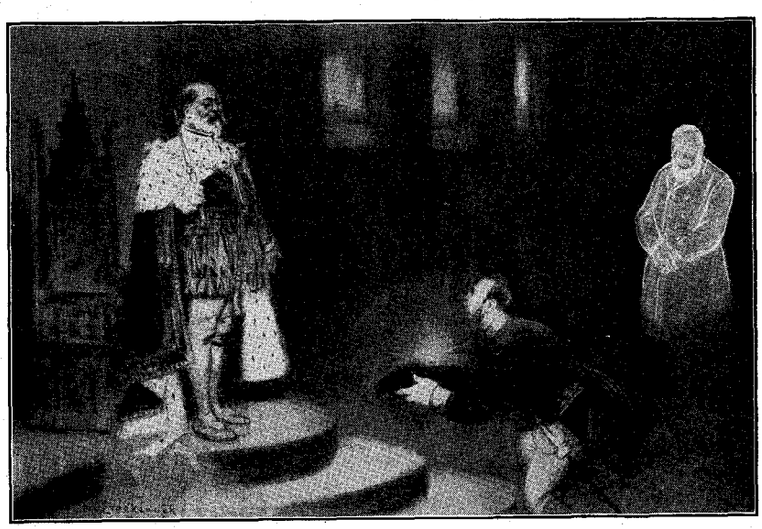
"UNEASY lies the head that wears a crown," and *The Labor Leader* (London) thinks that King Edward's head will sink upon the pillow wearier than ever after wearing through some tiresome state function his crown freshly adorned with the Cullinan diamond which the Transvaal Legislative Council have somewhat grudgingly consented to send to England from South Africa as a gift to the monarch. *The Leader* speaks thus half-jocularly of the incident:

"When General Botha came over to Great Britain a little while ago he was cheered to the echo and fêted galore. And how does he manifest his gratitude? Simply by attempting to place a heavy burden upon the British crown—a burden in the shape of a diamond as big as a small paving-stone.

"A couple of years ago the Cullinan diamond was accidentally picked up, and the Transvaal Government has a vested interest in it to the extent of three-fifths of its value, which is estimated at £200,000. Since then Ireland has ceased to be the first gem of the earth. That place now belongs to the Cullinan diamond. England, France, and Russia all revel in diamonds of the first water. The first possesses the Koh-i-Noor (106¼ carats), the second the Regent diamond (136 carats), and the third the Orloff diamond (193 carats). But the Cullinan diamond is nine times as big as the whole three put together, for it weighs about 1¾ pounds.

"And now Botha is anxious to see this heavyweight adorning the British crown, and the King of England outblazing the Persian Shah and competing in diamondiferous splendor with the Great Mogul, and the Transvaal Parliament has indorsed his proposal."

The Transvaal Legislative Council only consented to purchase this diamond for King Edward by a majority of 7 against 5, and the Johannesburg newspapers have supported the opposition minority. Thus *The Leader*, of that city, remarks that the gift has been robbed of its greatest value in that it has come from a divided house and a divided people. The Johannesburg *Mail*



BOTHA'S GIFT TO KING EDWARD.

SHADE OF KRUEGER—"Can this be a Boer!"

—*Amsterdammer.*

regrets that the gift has been made in spite of the conscientious objections of some South Africans who are thus placed in an invidious position, while *The Star* asks why ratepayers should be expected to prove their loyalty to the Crown by the presentation of a gift which will cost them $750,000, when their loyalty is already as well known to others as it is to themselves.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

DOES THE MOON INFLUENCE PLANT-GROWTH?

THE activity of those who wish to find scientific support for popular ideas of the moon's influence on meteorological and other conditions is most interesting. One of their latest efforts is an attempt to justify the belief, common in some regions, that the rays of the moon in spring have a blighting influence on young buds and shoots. The results of the late spring frosts are generally credited to lunar power by cultivators who hold this belief. Francis Marre, who contributes an article on the subject to *Cosmos* (Paris), notes that it occupied the attention of scientific men as long ago as the reign of Louis XVIII., who himself brought it to the attention of the astronomer Laplace. Consultation with his friend Arago, and inquiry of the gardeners at the Jardin des Plantes, brought out the fact that French farmers were generally agreed that in April and May the moon was able to blight plants. Buds and shoots were often observed to wither, as if frost-bitten, in a temperature above freezing, but always under a clear, moonlit sky. Says the writer:

"At first, one would be tempted to conclude that the lunar rays are endowed with special frigorific properties, which would surely be paradoxical. So Laplace, and after him numerous scientists who have studied the phenomenon with great care . . . affirm that Phœbe is guiltless of the misdeeds commonly attributed to her and that they should find place only amid unjustified legends.

"Despite these assertions and the authority of their authors, farmers have generally retained their own opinions, and belief in the power of the moon is still strong in rural localities.

"Modern chemistry has been regarded as supporting this belief, as may be seen by the following explanation, based, as it is claimed, on the most recent scientific data:

"The withering of the buds and young shoots is not due to frost, but is the consequence of elementary chemical action. The light of the moon contains chemical rays that produce a peculiar disintegration of the young tissues. . . . An internal reaction takes place, accompanied by the production of sufficient heat to scorch the vegetable parenchyma and imitate results often due to frost. . . . . .

"This theory is seductive in its simplicity . . . [and] is in accord with certain established facts. When a screen covered with a thin layer of sugar solution is exposed for several hours to the lunar rays, it is found, by the extremely sensitive methods of investigation at the disposal of physico-chemical laboratories, that a partial inversion of the sugar has taken place; as this phenomenon is clearly 'exothermic' it is certain that a small quantity of heat has been given off."

But Mr. Marre, tho, as seen above, he acknowledges the "seductiveness" of this chemical theory, warns us that we must not accept it too easily. Despite the laboratory experiments cited, he thinks that the existence of the peculiar action on which the theory is based has not yet been proven, and that ordinary frost is the agent that produces the effects attributed to the moon's rays. He goes on:

"We should say that the theory is also very simple, and more generally held, that attributes spring frosts to radiation toward space. There is really lowering of temperature, since a thin layer of water freezes when it is exposed on a clear night to nocturnal radiation, which is a purely physical phenomenon, in which 'chemical rays' can play no part. . . . . .

"If the lunar rays did really possess chemical influence, they would always have it, at least when the sky was clear; and summer or autumn crops would be exposed to the same influences as those of spring. This is another argument in favor of the late frosts. . . . . .

"In fact, the chemical theory of the moon's action is an ingenious one rather in appearance than in reality; we have simply set it forth, leaving to our readers the task of discovering its weak points"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALCOHOL AND THE SWEET TOOTH

IT was noted long ago by Baron Liebig that heavy consumers of alcohol rarely care for sweets, and that abstainers, on the contrary, are generally fond of them. This fact and its bearing on general questions of diet and hygiene have recently come to the front in medical literature. In opening a discussion in the physiological section of the British Association, on the effects of alcohol, reported in *The Times* (London, August 6), Professor Cushny, who holds the chair of pharmacology in the University of London, stated that sugar is chemically a member of the alcohol series, tho more complex than ordinary alcohol, and that the behavior of the two substances in the organism is similar, since the greater part of each is oxidized in the tissues with the production of both muscular and heat energy. He strongly asserted, however, that these facts by no means prove alcohol to be a suitable food, either in sickness or in health. Dr. Dixon, one of the later speakers, took up this point in the following manner, to quote *The Times's* report:

"The most remarkable point about alcohol was its rapid absorption from the stomach, and during absorption it assisted in the absorption of other not easily absorbable substances, including ordinary articles of food. It was absorbed and oxidized exactly as starch and sugar, and these could be replaced by alcohol as an energy-producing substance. . . . The action of a small quantity of alcohol in giving the heart a readily assimilable form of food substance was exactly similar to that of sugar, which was normally oxidized to alcohol. It was very likely that ordinary sugar in the body was not burned off directly into carbonic-acid gas and water, but that it passed through a series of ferment changes of which alcohol was one, and that that was one reason why alcohol was found in the brain, liver, and tissues of the body."

In fact, the general tendency of the discussion, so far as it touched on this point, was to find analogies between sugar and alcohol, the only difference that was brought out being noted by Dr. Reid Hunt, of Washington, who stated, as a result of his experiments on guinea-pigs, that sugar increases resistance to poisons, while alcohol reduces it. The similarity between sugar and alcohol, according to Dr. Abbott, chief of the Philadelphia Bureau of Health, should lead us to regard the growing American appetite for candy as an encouraging symptom, his idea being that the appetite for alcohol is likely to decrease in proportion. Commenting on this subject, *The Evening Sun* (New York, August 16) remarks that while teetotalers may find some consolation in this circumstance, topers will be better pleased with the argument of Dr. Dixon quoted above. Regarding the latter's contention that alcohol and sugar serve much the same purpose and that drinkers of wine are less fond of sweets than teetotalers, the *Sun* writer says in conclusion:

"This is agreeable to Dr. Abbott's observation, only it will be remarked that as Dr. Abbott would have sweets used as a substitute for alcohol so Dr. Dixon seems to argue that, the two being very much alike, it may be safely left to the consumer to make his choice. That is doubtless what he will do, and just what he would have done had neither of the doctors spoken."

INVENTION AS A BUSINESS—Commenting on a recent article whose writer laments that more persons do not take up inventing as a regular business, *The Electrical Review* (London) says:

"We doubt whether inventing in the highest sense can be made a business to be learned by anybody. Inventors are born, not made. Our own country is not lacking in the divine inspiration, if we are to judge by the number of patents applied for; a different conclusion might be arrived at if we were to judge by the quality. America appears to be the special breeding-ground of the inventor.

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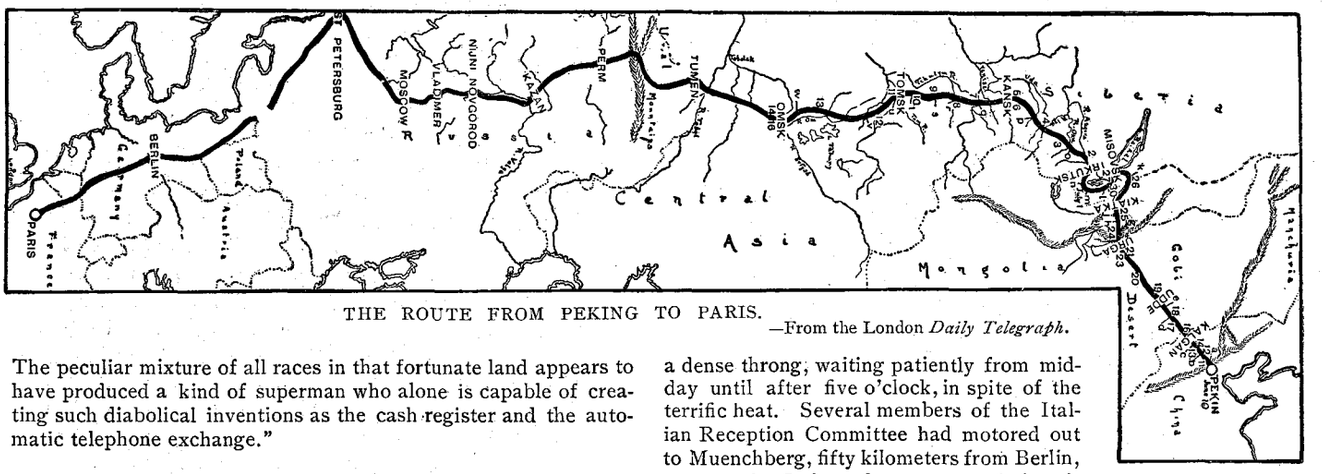

THE ROUTE FROM PEKING TO PARIS.
—From the London *Daily Telegraph*.

The peculiar mixture of all races in that fortunate land appears to have produced a kind of superman who alone is capable of creating such diabolical inventions as the cash register and the automatic telephone exchange."

THE PEKING-PARIS RACE

THE automobile race from Peking to Paris was won on August 10 by Prince Scipio Borghese, who entered the latter city on that day after driving his Itala car nearly 8,000 miles in two months. This trip is characterized by *The Car* (London, August 14) as "the most daring and arduous feat yet attempted by a motorist." It goes on to say:

"It was on June 10 that five vehicles, made up of an Itala, a Spyker, two De Dions, and a Contal tri-car, started from Peking on the great contest organized by *Le Matin*, and from the first Prince Borghese on his Itala forced the pace, and soon established a big lead. His adventures through the Chinese Empire, across the Gobi desert, and thence through Siberia would fill a volume. Indescribable difficulties met him at every turn, and the car and its occupants had many marvelous escapes.

"MY KINGDOM FOR A HORSE!"
The return to primitive methods of traction frequently necessitated by rough spots.

"On the morning of July 20 Europe was entered, and the first great stage of the contest accomplished. But the difficulties had by no means ended, and in European Russia there were many places where progress was almost as slow as in Asia. Nijni-Novgorod was reached on July 25, and Moscow on July 27, pace being steadily accelerated as they traveled west. St. Petersburg, entered on August 1, marked another important stage, and then rapid progress was made to the German capital.

"Prince Borghese had a huge reception in Berlin on Monday, August 5. The Unter den Linden thoroughfare was packed with a dense throng, waiting patiently from midday until after five o'clock, in spite of the terrific heat. Several members of the Italian Reception Committee had motored out to Muenchberg, fifty kilometers from Berlin, to meet the Itala and accompany it in triumph to Berlin, where a deputation from the Imperial Automobile Club, Count Sierstorpff, Count Arnim, and Baron Brandenstein, received the little caravan at the Bristol Hotel.

"A swift run brought the car across the German Empire, and so to Belgium. Soon after crossing the Belgian frontier Prince Borghese had his first unpleasant encounter with the police, for through China, Manchuria, Siberia, and all the Russias the authorities were most sympathetic and helpful. A Belgian policeman, however, held them up for exceeding the speed limit, and then was disposed to regard them as smugglers and impostors. Considerable time was occupied ere he could be convinced of the identity of the travelers.

"France was entered on August 9, and on Friday the Itala halted at Meaux for the night in order to carry out the prearranged plan of entering Paris on Saturday.

"It was a miserably wet day on Saturday when Prince Borghese arrived at Paris. A group of cars had left the capital to escort him homeward, but a downpour of rain spoilt the triumphal entry into Paris, and but comparatively few people assisted at the fête which had been prepared in a somewhat theatrical manner in honor of the winner by *Le Matin*. It is exactly two months since Prince Borghese, with Signor Barzini and Ettore the mechanic, set out from Peking, and in that time he has traveled close on 8,000 miles."

The following extract from *The Times* (New York, August 25) gives an idea of the route and conditions of the contest:

"The route was from Peking westward across the Great Wall, skirting the Khingan Mountains at their southern foothills, then across the Desert of Gobi to Missoya on Lake Baikal, thence to Nijni Oudinsk, through Kansk, Tomsk, Obi, Omsk, across the Urals at Zyataput, and thence through Birsk, Elabouga, Kazin, Nijni-Novgorod, Vladimir, Moscow, Smolensk, Baranovitch, Vasovie, and Posen, in Prussian Poland, from which point the automobilists had their choice of several well-laid roads to Paris.

"Among the general conditions the contestants agreed to help each other mutually in case of accidents, and disqualifying any one of their number who might take advantage of a railroad, altho transportation was accepted across streams where there were no bridges, and particularly across Lake Baikal. The journey was made in varying weather, from excessive cold and snow to extreme heat. Bad weather followed the contestants for the greater part of the route. Escorts were offered the autoists in districts infested with bandits, but the offers were declined."

THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL LIGHT—This, according to *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, August), will be attached to the tower of the new Lackawanna station at Hoboken, N. J., and will rate as no less than a million and a half candlepower. Says the magazine above named:

"The most striking feature of the exterior lighting, and one which will make this tower the most conspicuous object at night on the entire North-River water-front, will be a cluster of 49 flaming arc lamps which will be arranged in series within a single

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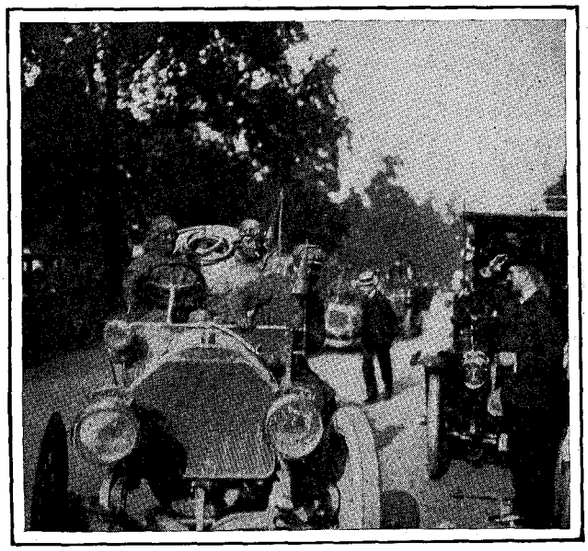
globe 6 feet in diameter, each arc consuming 16 amperes at 2,300 volts. It is estimated that a candle-power of 1,500,000 will be reached. This will unquestionably be the most powerful light ever produced from a single fixture. The globe will be suspended from the upper part of the tower. Besides being the most impressive spectacle, this experiment will prove of no little commercial value in demonstrating the possibility of lighting large open spaces with exceedingly high candle-power units placed at a proportionately great distance above the illumined surface."

THE SMOKELESS CITY

UNDER this attractive heading a picture of the electrical engineer's ideal city of the future, from which steam-engine and smoking chimney shall be banished, is drawn by the writer of an editorial in *The Electrical Review* (New York, August 10). According to this authority, the electrician anticipates that in this city of his imagination the electric motor will do all the work, illumination will be entirely electric, and perhaps some of the heating may be done electrically. The power will be supplied from waterfalls, or, if there be none available, from power-houses outside the city. There will be no multiple-chimneyed trolley and lighting plants with their rolling clouds of inky vapor. This is a fascinating vision and its realization is not wholly dependent on the use of electricity, as the writer goes on to tell us. We read:

"There is no question that the city of the future will depend largely upon electrical energy for its motive power and for lighting, but there is a possible, or rather probable, competitor for much of the work of the smokeless city, and this is the gas-producer plant. Quickened by the competition of the electric lamp, gas engineers are bringing about changes in their methods and apparatus which are just as revolutionary as those which seem to be here in the electric field. The production of a satisfactory inverted Welsbach-mantle lamp introduces a competitor which the incandescent lamp, even tho of the most efficient type, must



TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO BERLIN.
Prince Borghese (with the cigaret) entering the German capital 56 days out from Peking.

recognize and be prepared to meet. Moreover, the mechanical engineer has turned his attention to the gas-engine again, and he has now eliminated many of the troubles of the earlier types; and since this motor not only has a high thermal efficiency but is itself a prime mover, it is not handicapped by generating-station losses, and this feature is a telling one where the cost of power is an important item.

"Realizing the excellence of these devices and the advantage held by a system which supplies a cheap, clean fuel for heating, and, perhaps, underestimating the peculiar and desirable features of the electric lamps and motors, the gas engineer is now looking forward with as much confidence as the electrical engineer. He believes that the light and power in the ideal smokeless city will be supplied, largely at least, by means of producer gas made in large works outside of the city. The heating of the city will be done partly by gas, but mainly by the coke made in the producers,

"SCIPIO ASIATICUS."
So he is known in Rome, where his fellow townsmen are booming him for mayor.

which is an excellent fuel when one knows how to use it, and is smokeless. The gas engineer does not expect to eliminate the electric lamp and motor entirely. For certain purposes he recognizes their advantages, but he thinks they will take a subordinate position, for even where used they will be operated by current supplied from a gas-engine-driven station; the main supply of energy will be by gas.

"It must be admitted that the gas engineer can make out a pretty strong case for gas. The electrical engineer believes he can make out a stronger one for his system, and is counting on gas as an auxiliary, where water-power is not available. It is very evident that these two systems will in the future cooperate largely in city work, yet it must not be overlooked that they will be competitors for much of this, and it would be unwise for the electrical engineer to underestimate the strength of the gas system, if he intends securing for his own that part of the work which he thinks he should have."

INFANTILE DRUNKARDS—According to recent French writers, infants in arms are fed with alcoholic liquors in Normandy, with the most disastrous effects. Dr. Brunon, whose efforts against the spread of alcoholism in that part of France have made him well known, is thus quoted by *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, August):

"In Normandy it is not unusual to see women mix coffee and cognac in nursing-bottles. These women are employed outside their homes; therefore, some means must be devised to keep their babes quiet in the cradles during their absence. Their ingenuity takes this form: A bottle containing the mixture is placed under the pillow to keep it warm, and attached thereto is a long rubber tube which the child, once the nipple is placed between its lips, reluctantly gives up. Automatically it 'gets drunk' and thanks to its heavy slumbers, the neighbors are not disturbed. The nursing-bottle, minus the long tube, recommended both by the prefect and the medical inspector, is decidedly *en evidence* on the table or mantelpiece in various homes, but its use is *nil*, for it requires to be held while nursing the babe. All this sounds like exaggeration; nevertheless in the district indicated it is a twice-told tale. Ask any physician, draw him out if possible, and you will soon hear a corroboration of the above startling facts. According to Mr. Tourdot (*Journal de Médecine et de Chirurgie*), approximately one-half of the families of workmen at Rouen resort to the coffee-and-cognac 'treatment' for babes, whose ages vary from six to

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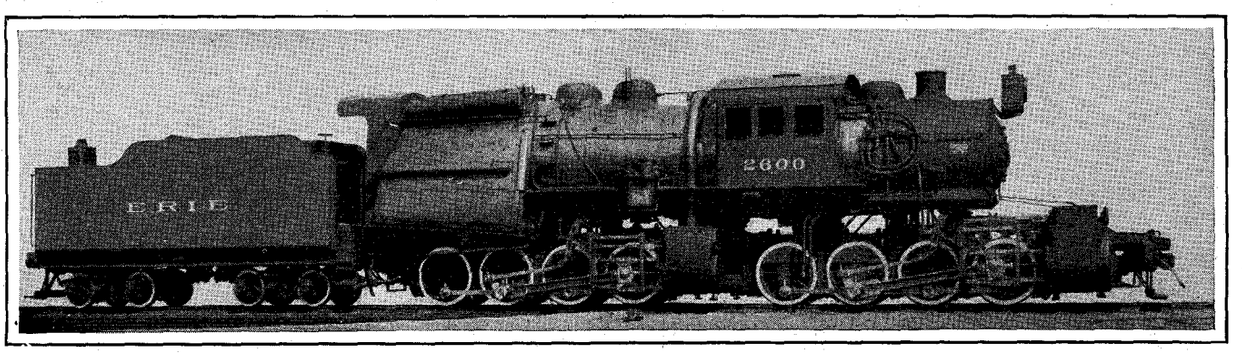
eight months. One very honorable woman who was bringing up a number of babes with her own, was in the habit of administering a teaspoonful of cognac at night to induce sleep. After the occurrence of the third death in this interesting family, Tourdot discovered the true cause. All that we could possibly say on the subject of the abuse of alcohol among infants would fall short of the truth. A workman's home that is sober is the exception."

SOME HUGE LOCOMOTIVES

SOME recent freight and passenger engines exceeding in size anything heretofore designed are described in *The Railway Age* (Chicago, August 23), which believes that they are likely to be regarded for some time to come as the limit to which such constructions can be carried. A Mallet compound engine for the Erie is described as weighing 205 net tons, and all the weight is on 16 driving-wheels. Says the paper just named:

"The weight of the boiler with water is 70 tons and the tractive effort is 94,800 pounds. A simple locomotive having equal power could not be designed without exceeding the lateral road clearances and this tractive effort can not be used in pulling freight trains, as it would result in the failure of the car draft rigging. Such powerful locomotives can only be used in pusher service. The large passenger locomotive for the Pennsylvania lines is an example of locomotive design where the proportions have been made as large as the road limits will permit and the weight on each driver is as great as present track will endure. The heating surface, 4,427 square feet, combined with a total cylinder volume of 13.6 cubic feet, and with 80-inch drivers must result in the development of power at high speeds which has never been equaled by any locomotive. When forced to maximum capacity the coal consumption will exceed three tons per hour, which is beyond the endurance of a fireman for continuous work over a long division. Road clearances are not likely to be enlarged on lines already constructed and the opportunity for any further growth of the locomotive can only exist when the roadway and track are materially improved over the best American practise, and a successful automatic machine-stoker takes the place of the fireman."



THE GREAT ERIE FREIGHT LOCOMOTIVE.
Too powerful for drawing, as it would pull out the couplers, it can be used only in pusher service.

SIDE-DOORS ON RAILWAY-CARS—Coaches with doors at the side instead of on the end are to be introduced on the Southern Pacific Railroad, according to *The Scientific American*. This paper states that President Harriman a short time ago gave orders to have a number of new fine passenger-coaches built on this plan at the company's car-shops at Sacramento. Says the paper just named:

"Harriman believes that cars thus constructed will be much stronger and more durable than the style now used; and also that in case of wreck, there will be little danger of the coaches telescoping each other. These new cars will have a small passageway by which passengers may go from one coach to another, but this will be so arranged that it will not weaken the end-walls of the cars. Another feature of these coaches is the use of round instead of square windows. New patent ventilators, now being used by the Union Pacific on its motor-cars, will be placed on the new coaches, and the cars will present an appearance so little in common with the ordinary coach that they will at first hardly be recognized as a passenger-vehicle. Some of these cars will soon be completed and placed in commission on the Southern Pacific Western roads."

A DANGER FROM PUBLIC TELEPHONES

AN investigation into the bacteriology of public telephone-offices or "pay-stations" is called for by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, July 27). Such places, he says, appear to be "singularly well designed for the capture and growth of pathogenic organisms," being carefully closed, padded, and kept almost air-tight. He goes on:

"Sunshine and fresh air seldom can reach the interior, while of course no attempt is made to keep them aired or ventilated, because any provision for securing ventilation is calculated to make difficult the hearing of the message. External sounds must be kept out, the box must be sealed against them, and when this plan succeeds it must succeed also in excluding with equal efficacy external purifying agencies. The telephone call-station may be described, in fact, as a bacteriological box in which pathogenic and other organisms are carefully nursed. Infection of the imprisoned air must at all events be constantly taking place, and this only too readily spreads whenever the opportunity arises. Caller after caller thus either may infect or receive infection so long as no steps are taken to purify the air within the station. It is a common experience of those who have occasion to use these call-offices that unless the padded door which, when closed, is tight-fitting, is left wide open (a plan which is not encouraged), the air within is frowsy, stale, and often has an offensive odor. Common sense appeals against this state of things, and it would be safe to predict that the bacteriological examination of this air would tell an appalling story."

The writer is certain that it would be simple to ventilate the booths without interfering with the articulation of the transmitting disk or preventing the message from being heard. The interior, he says, should be air-swept regularly or automatically and disinfected. To quote further:

"We have heard of the septic condition of the receiver or tube into which the operator delivers his message, and we know that it has been clearly demonstrated by scientific experiment that in the act of speaking *materies morbi* may be projected from the speaker's mouth for a considerable distance. With reasonable care such a risk of infection can be minimized, but the polluted air of the telephone-box can scarcely be avoided. Many persons using the telephone speak needlessly near to the receiver. The message at the other end is no clearer for this and is often unintelligible in these circumstances. A message well delivered, with words properly and concisely pronounced, is faithfully recorded, even tho it is spoken quite away from the receiver. The contamination of the receiver, when it exists, may therefore be avoided to a very great extent, but the air of the telephone call-box is difficult to avoid, and yet it must contain a whole menagerie of organisms, some of them without doubt pathogenic, and it should be the duty

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of the telephone authorities to protect their customers from the possibility of contracting disease in this way, by providing for a constant renewal of the air, and by keeping the station bacteriologically clean by the use of an efficient disinfectant."

TWO EGGS A DAY FROM ONE HEN

THE celebrated fowl sung by the poet, that

"Used to lay
Two eggs a day
And Sundays she laid three,"

is generally considered to have been mythical, yet her record has been temporarily equaled (with the exception of the Sunday effort) by several hens observed at the University of Maine in the course of a series of investigations on fertility. For some years tests having for their object the increase of egg-production in the ordinary barn-yard fowl have been going on at the Maine Experiment Station, and these seem to have been most successful, Professor Gowell, of that station, having bred hens whose yearly output of eggs was 255. Prof. Gilman A. Drew, who conducted the experiments at the University of Maine, writes of them as follows to *Science* (New York, July 26):

"It would seem that there is no known biological reason why the maximum daily rate should be one each day, any more than that the number of eggs per year should be limited to a few broods. In either case the ultimate limit of *possibility* would seem to depend upon the ability of the individual to assimilate and transform the materials taken as food into the materials of the eggs. There may be difficulties that are not understood that would make it impossible to develop a race of hens that would habitually lay more than one egg in a day, as there have been difficulties encountered in getting birds that will lay every day in the year, but, *a priori*, there seems to be no known biological reason why a hen should not lay more than one egg in a day. . . . . .

"The latter part of February or early in March, 1906, a pullet that had recently begun laying apparently laid two eggs in a day. Altho it seemed a clear case it was not recorded as it was thought possible that a mistake had been made in reading the number on the [leg] band [used to distinguish the fowls]. When the same hen again laid two eggs on March 21, record was made, and to guard against possible error in reading the number on the band she was banded on both legs, thus distinctly marking her, as no other hen in the house had two bands.

"During March and April there are records of five days on each of which this hen laid two eggs. Altho her record was carefully kept for more than a year and a half, there are no other records of her having laid more than one egg in a day. It should be added that the records of days on which she was known to lay two eggs came during the months of her greatest egg-producing activity. . . . . .

"During the year and a half over which my observations extend there have been a number of instances of hens laying two eggs in a day, but the records show that in most cases on either the day before or the day after that on which two eggs were deposited no egg was laid. Such cases may reasonably be accounted for by supposing premature or delayed delivery, but this can not be true of the hen whose record has been given, where, for the five days beginning with April 3 and ending with April 7, eight eggs were laid.

"There are two other instances where an average of more than one egg in a day for a limited period was made. In both of these cases the possible mistake in the reading of the numbers on the bands is to be considered, as the hens had no other distinguishing mark. . . . . .

"There are eight other instances recorded where hens laid two eggs in a day, but in all of these cases on either the day previous or succeeding the day on which two eggs were laid no egg was laid.

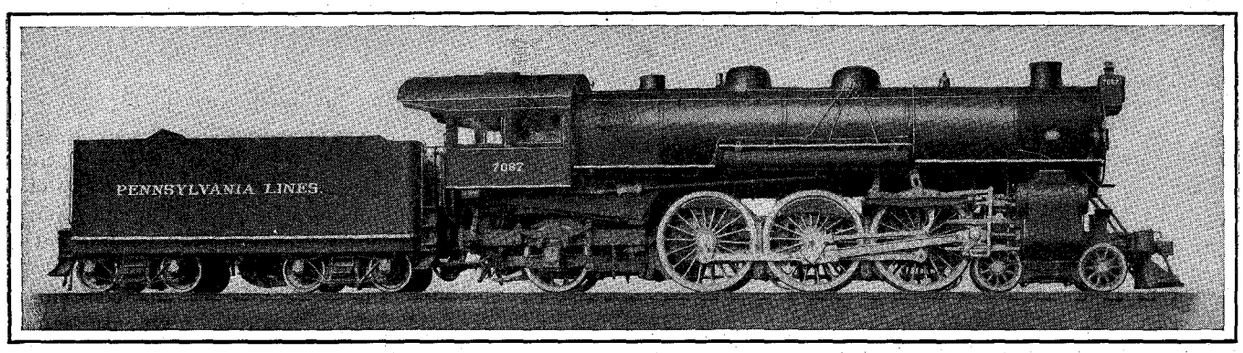
"It should be distinctly understood that these were not double-yolked eggs, which are not uncommon. Usually one egg was delivered in the morning and the other in the afternoon. In all of the recorded cases, the eggs were of normal size and shape and in most cases they were tested and found fertile.

"It is worthy of notice, but not necessarily significant, that the single pullet hatched last year from an egg laid by the hen whose record is first given, did not make an ordinarily good record this year."

FRUIT-TREES AND GRASS—Recent discussions and speculations regarding the supposed harmful effects of grass upon fruit-trees over whose roots it grows, have been noticed in these columns. Some additional information is given in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, August), from which it appears that the noxious effects are by no means all on one side. We read:

"Extended experiments recently conducted in this country have shown clearly that fruit-trees suffer very materially, and are often killed outright, when grass is allowed to grow under the tree and close up to the trunk. Various probable reasons for this effect, such the removal of plant food and of water by the grass, also the supposed liberation of carbonic acid, which might prove injurious to the roots of the trees, were respectively demonstrated to be outside the primary cause of injury, and, finally, after seven years' work, it was concluded that the injurious effect could only be due to some poisonous substance formed in the soil by the roots of the grass.

"On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that in many instances considerable difficulty is experiencd in obtaining a growth of grass under trees. . . . There is distinct evidence that plants produce toxic conditions in the substance in which they grow, and as a rule the excretions given off by the roots of a certain plant are more toxic to the same or a nearly related plant than to plants not so closely related. The effect of tree-seedlings on the growth of wheat was tested, and after eliminating as a cause of injury such factors as removal of plant food or water by the tree-roots, it seemed that the roots of the latter had some direct effect on the growth of the wheat, which suffered in all the experiments. The seedlings were placed in plant-pots, hence the roots of the tree and those of the wheat-plants were in close contact. Trees of various kinds were used in the experiments, and the retarding influence, altho noted in every instance, differed in degree; cherry was least active in checking growth, pine most so. The conclusion arrived at was that the effect of trees on wheat appears to be due to the excretion of substances by the trees toxic to wheat. Evidently the last word has not been said on this very important subject."



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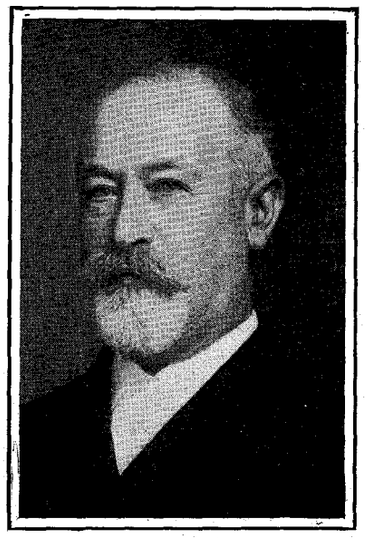
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

ZIONISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH PATRIOTISM

MR. JACOB H. SCHIFF, the Jewish banker and philanthropist, declares in a letter recently made public that there is an irremediable incompatibility between Zionism and "true Americanism." This utterance, in a letter to President Solomon Schnechter, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, has naturally brought out a protest from the Jewish journals that have espoused the Zionist cause. Mr. Schiff implies that his objection is merely to political Zionism, not to that phase of the movement which represents a desire to return to Jewish ideals. It is perhaps significant that his utterance is almost coincident with the acknowledgment on the part of many Zionistic sympathizers that the net result of the recent Zionist Conference at The Hague places political Zionism even further from early realization than it has ever been before. We quote from Mr. Schiff's letter, published in *The American Hebrew* (New York):



JACOB H. SCHIFF,

Who declares that he "can not for a moment concede that one can be, at the same time, a true American and an honest adherent of the Zionist movement."

"Speaking as an American, I can not for a moment concede that one can be, at the same time, a true American and an honest adherent of the Zionist movement. The men whom you mention by name may have, or may have had as far as they have passed away, the thorough conviction of a deep attachment to this country, but if they are honest Zionists—I mean if they believe and hope and labor for an ultimate restoration of Jewish political life and the reestablishment of a Jewish nation—they place a prior lien upon their citizenship, which, if there would be a possibility for their desire and plans to become effective, would prevent them from maintaining allegiance to the country of which they now claim to be good citizens. The Jew should not for a moment feel that he has only found an 'aslyum' in this country; he must not feel that he is in exile and that his abode here is only a temporary or passing one. If those who come after us are to be freed from the prejudice from which this generation is, not unnaturally, suffering, we need feel that politically no one has any claim upon us but the country of which, of our free-will, we have become citizens, that even if we are Jews in faith, there is no string to our citizenship."

If Mr. Schiff is right, then not only the avowed Zionist can not be a true patriot, protests Dr. Harry Friedenwald, president of the Federation of American Zionists (in *The American Hebrew*), but the Orthodox Jew who prays for the "Restoration" is no less un-American. For Reformed Jews in America, whose ritual omits all reference to Zion, there is no sting in Mr. Schiff's words, but for others the "attack" is regarded as serious. Dr. Friedenwald writes:

"I am obliged to inform you that the American Zionists regard this as a serious charge and an unwarranted attack. We regret being taunted with disloyalty to America, and we repudiate it because we know and feel that it is not true. Whether as a modern political Zionist or as a Chovev Zionist or as one praying the Jewish liturgy, we are all looking forward to the Restoration. The charge against one is the charge against all! I am sure that had Mr. Schiff considered this, he would not have ventured to make public a statement that a Zionist can not be a 'true American,' for it brands as disloyal every Jew who prays daily before the Shema, 'Oh, bring us in peace from the four corners of the earth, and make us go upright to our land,' or thrice daily in the Amidah, 'Sound the great horn for our freedom; lift up the ensign to gather our exiles, and gather us from the four corners of the earth,' etc., and 'To Jerusalem, thy city, return in mercy, and dwell therein as thou hast spoken; rebuild it soon in our days,' etc.; and 'Let our eyes behold thy return in mercy to Zion.'"

Much depends on what is meant by "true Americanism," says the Philadelphia *Jewish Exponent*, also taking up the charge. It goes on to say:

"It is a fact that in this particular locality, in every movement requiring civic courage of the best type and true, unselfish patriotism, many of those who are ardent Zionists have been and still are among the most active and earnest. That is the best test. In fact, it is the only one. John Hay declared that there is no incompatibility between Zionism and true patriotism. Two of the Canadian Cabinet Ministers attended the last Convention of the Zionists of the Dominion, and in public speeches eloquently indorsed the participation of Canadian Jews in the Zionist movement. Surely these men know what the requirements of patriotism are. But altogether apart from that, it is self-evident that the endeavor to secure a legally secured home in Palestine for the oppress Jews of the East can not in the slightest degree affect the loyalty of those engaged therein. Human nature is happily not so hide-bound or limited as to make it impossible to combine two affections which are neither inconsistent nor unnatural. Mr. Schiff is mistaken now as he was when he declared several years ago that the Russian Jewish problem must be solved in Russia."

In justice to Mr. Schiff it should perhaps be added that in the further expression of his views he was in practical accord with the sentiments exprest by Max Nordau at the Hague Conference that "Zionism is the return to Judaism before the return to the Jewish land." Mr. Schiff ventures the opinion that, in the desire and ambition of many leaders of Zionism "for the restoration of a Jewish nation in Palestine, the religious moment and motive has but a small, if any, part." He adds:

"What binds Jew to Jew, no matter where his home may be, is the conviction, on the part of the Jew, even if this be not always conceded, that as Jews we have something precious, of high value to mankind, in our keeping, that our mission in the world continues, and with it no responsibility of one for the other. Because of this, our destiny is among the nations as part and parcel of the nations. Judaism still remains the mother religion, without which neither Christianity nor Mohammedanism could have come into existence and live; to endeavor to withdraw from among the midst of the nations the source from which the great daughter religions still draw their nourishment, appears like flying in the face of the divine resolve, which, for its own purpose, has dissolved the Jewish state and dispersed its people over the earth, as missionaries to bring about and hasten that 'when over the whole earth the Eternal shall be One and his Name be One.'"

Dr. Isidor Singer, editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia, sends to the New York *Sun* (September 4) a comment upon Mr. Schiff's utterances, which we quote in part as follows:

"Better late than never—this was very probably the impression of the majority of progressive American Jews upon reading the remarkable protest of the recognized leader of American Judaism against the grafting of the retrograde and dreamy principles and hopes of Oriental Zionism upon the liberal-minded and realistic Jewish commonwealth of the United States, among whose nearly 2,000,000 members there can hardly be found 10,000 confest Zionists—mostly Russian immigrants of the first decade, with a few pseudo-Romantic Yankee Jews as official leaders."

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WERE THE CHURCHES "CORDIAL" TO MISS SMITH?

THE somewhat familiar device of testing the cordiality of churches to strangers has had another trial. In the present instance thoroughness and wide-spread application seemed to be aimed at, and the results are set down with such categorical detail as to appear like an indictment of individual churches. Under the inspiration of Mr. Edward Bok, of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, the churches of our larger cities have been visited by Miss Laura A. Smith, and in the September number of Mr. Bok's journal the investigator gives the results of her experiments in New York, Brooklyn, and Boston. She confesses that her purpose was, "first, to test the welcome given a stranger in the average church, to see what was meant by the invitation, 'Strangers cordially welcome'; and, second, to see how many of the clergymen or the members of the congregations would, after the services, speak a word of encouragement or greeting to the stranger within their gates." Miss Smith confesses that she drest herself "in very plain clothes, and endeavored both by my dress and behavior to typify the average young woman, without means, who goes to a city to find a church home." The summary of her experience, which speaks with much less vividness than when recorded by her with circumstantial detail, is as follows:

"I felt now as if I had given the churches of New York and Brooklyn a fairly good test. I had attended thirty-seven of them, of various grades and of different denominations.

"The net result was:

"In two churches, the Old First Presbyterian and the First Collegiate Reformed churches, the pastors, the Rev. Howard Duffield, D.D., and the Rev. Benjamin E. Dickhaut, had voluntarily sought me out and spoken to me. In another, the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, the pastor, the Rev. Charles A. Holla, had been brought to me. So out of thirty-seven ministers of Christ, three had spoken to the stranger within their gates—two voluntarily!

"In five churches thirteen members had spoken to me.

"In thirty-two churches I had been absolutely ignored by their members. . . . . .

"The next day I left Boston. I had attended twenty-four churches; and of twenty-four pastors, one, Dr. Conrad, the pastor of the Park Street Congregational Church, had sought me out and spoken to me. In four churches, four members, two being ushers, had passed a friendly word. As for the other nineteen churches, not a word from any one."

Courtesy of "The Ladies' Home Journal."

LAURA A. SMITH,

Who visited the churches of our principal cities, in the dress of the "average young woman without means," to test the welcome given to strangers.

From the inhospitable East, Miss Smith next turned her steps to "the West," and she promises in the forthcoming number of the same journal to record what manner of welcome was extended to her there.

Quite naturally her revelations have attracted considerable comment, particularly from the churches and clergymen involved in her revelations. Some of these gentlemen, interviewed by the New York *Times*, have given their view of the question. For example, the Rev. Dr. Wasson, of St. Thomas's Church (Protestant Episcopal), speaking in the absence of the rector, the Rev. Dr. Stires, says:

"But Miss Smith complains of a lack of cordiality—she misses the greeting and the handshake of the pastor. The question raised is an interesting one: just what form should cordiality to strangers in the churches take? At St. George's Church, I remember, Dr. Rainsford used to make it a custom to stand at the door at the close of the service and shake hands with and speak to every member of the congregation as he or she passed out. Probably that gratified many people, but was it acceptable to all? Judging from what I have been told, it was not. I have heard ladies resent this custom, questioning the right of a stranger to shake hands with them or to talk to them whether they would or no. Others, discussing the subject in the same vein, have told me that they come to the church purely to enjoy its religious services, and that they desire to find their social life elsewhere. All, apparently, are not looking for the sociability that Miss Smith failed to find in our churches, and it is well to remember the existence of these two types among 'the strangers within our gates.' . . . . . .

"There is much to be said on both sides of this question of cordiality to strangers in the churches. There are too many people who join a church purely for their own social advancement, to get in with a class that may be of some material benefit to them. Of course, that is not what the church is for. It is not a social club. Its mission is a purely spiritual one; it should be used for nothing else. I am rather inclined to think, however, judging by her criticisms, that it was the material side of religion for which Miss Smith was looking."

At St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Miss Smith declares, "no one paid any attention to me after service, tho I stood in a prominent pew near the front. I left without encountering a friendly glance, without a word. Yet it says outside of the church, 'Strangers always welcome.'" To these words the assistant rector, Dr. J. L. Lasher, replies that "the implied criticism is unfair and unjust." He adds:

"The notice at our door, stating that strangers are always welcome, tells the truth, whatever captious critics may say to the contrary. Every one is treated with cordiality.

"In our vast city congregations few people, comparatively, become personally acquainted with one another. Perhaps the regular communicant looks at times upon the stranger just as the stranger does upon the communicant, each wondering why the other does not speak first. This is not so, however, in the country church. There nearly every one knows every one else. A stranger is quickly detected. Handshaking is thus more universal in the country church than it is here. The underlying principle of the handshake in the churches is simply to 'build up the congregation,' but a congregation that derives its growth from so material a source is really built upon the sand.

"Social conditions in the modern church differ widely from those found in the early days of Christianity. It is impossible to bring back the primitive customs of the fathers to the church of to-day. And it is equally impossible, and to the last degree undesirable, to make of the church the social club that Miss Smith seems to be looking for."

Replies in a similar vein are read in the Boston papers. *The Republic* (Boston, August 31) declares that by her own account Miss Smith was "received everywhere with adequate courtesy." We read further:

"Normal persons go to church, not for mere sociability, but for spiritual edification, communion, and exaltation, and to be healed of their soul hurt.

"Sincere worshipers do not seek human fellowship in the church; they are in search of something else—and they appreciate the gentle courtesy of being let alone in their quest."

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ANTICLERICAL RIOTS IN ITALY

FOR weeks, if not even months, Italy has been excited by anti-clerical attacks in various quarters. The latest and most significant of these has been an assault upon Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state, as he was driving through the streets. This assault might have been prevented, it is alleged, had not the Government all along been taking a passive attitude toward outrages less near the body of the Pope himself. These troubles are charged to the activities of so-called "freemasons," at whose doors have been laid, especially by the Catholic journals, most of the antireligious demonstrations of Southern Europe during the past thirty years. The recent outbreaks in Italy began, says a writer in *The Saturday Review* (London), when in July the *Secolo* (Milan) "published, with nauseous details, a thrilling story of the abominable behavior of some nuns and priests, who were the alleged heads of a charitable institution in that city." The superioress of this house was a woman named Fumagalli, described by the *Secolo* as a nun, "whereas in reality she was a procuress who had assumed the habit of a nun the better to carry out a most infamous traffic." The misdirected indignation against the church on account of this impostor had no sooner abated than churches and religious houses in Spezia were attacked by a mob, while exasperated crowds made demonstrations in Ancona, Genoa, Milan, Leghorn, Florence, Turin, and even Rome, on account of stories purporting to divulge a state of immorality prevailing in certain religious schools. Following this and similar alleged revelations, a period of great excitement prevailed in the Italian press described by a writer in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (Philadelphia) in these words:

"Following on the Fumagalli scandal, at least a score of others have been blazoned forth in the Italian press during the last week. At first it was only the gutter press, like the *Messaggero* and *Avanti!* of Rome and the *Secolo* of Milan, that published them; then the opposition organs took up the hue and cry, with the perverted idea of making capital in some mysterious way against the Government, and at last the Government organs themselves entered into the orgy of lewdness and calumny. It is no exaggeration to say that through the length and breadth of Italy hardly half-a-dozen important newspapers have been fit reading by the clean-minded during the last week, so loathsome are the details they contain. Unfortunately, it is quite clear that the present Ministry, either terrorized by the violence of the anticlerical outbreak or to serve some hidden purpose of its own, has thrown all shame and prudence to the winds and cast its lot with the Giordano Brunos and the Brescias of the year 1907.

"One of the strange features about the present campaign is that many of the scandals are as grotesque as the charges made against the early Christians."

These upheavals were directed particularly against the Salesian Fathers at Varazze, who were charged by a student at their college with holding "midnight orgies known as Black Masses." This student, a French youth of fifteen named Besson, recorded in a diary the things that took place, with such extraordinary verisimilitude that they were believed for truth, until the youth was submitted to examination by "three of the most famous psychologists in Italy, if not in Europe, who, by the way, are pronounced agnostics"—Giovanni Mingazzini, Sante De Sanctis, and Professor Tamburini, all of the University of Rome. The writer in *The Catholic Standard and Times* (August 24) adds:

"All three psychologists agree that the anticlerical riots which followed the publication from Varazze of the import of the diary, supplemented by other similar testimony from youthful hysterics, are due to a contagious mania.

"This, of course, does not explain the attitude of the socialist press, which at the inception of the psychic epidemic deliberately took the details of the scandals of the law schools of Milan and Rome and fastened on them a clerical origin they did not possess."

Later accounts published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* (August 31) represent the collapse of the testimony furnished against the Salesian order by the boy Besson. We read:

"The Roman correspondent of *L'Univers* (Paris), writing under date of August 18, thus describes what a broken reed the anti-Catholic agitators leaned upon when they put forward the Besson boy as authority for the foul and obscene slanders they spread broadcast: 'The district attorney has finished his investigation of the charges against the College of the Salesian Fathers at Varazze. The boy Besson, in his testimony, constantly contradicted himself. At first he attempted to implicate the entire faculty, of which a Frenchman, a professor of music, is a member. The latter, after involving the boy in palpable contradictions in the course of cross-examination, threatened to appeal to the French Consul. His case was immediately dropt. A similar contradiction was apparent in the testimony against the Sisters. One of the latter, aged seventy-six, was accused of having taken part in the "Black Masses." Besson's lawyers, seeing that all the accusations were refuted one after the other, tried to make out that the boy was insane, in order to escape libel suits. Two days before his death Cardinal Svampa wrote to the superior of the college: "I deeply sympathize with you. I advise you to bring libel suits against the press, as some energetic measure is necessary."'

"So ends the latest attempt to besmirch the church in Italy. It may be taken for granted that the anti-Catholic conspirators who stirred up the recent riots will not remain quiescent. They will be heard from again."

NEGROES IN THE EPISCOPACY

THOSE churches that are governed by an organized episcopacy are agitated over the question whether negroes shall be eligible to their highest ecclesiastical office. In the Protestant-Episcopal Church the matter is much discust, particularly in the South, but the recent diocesan conventions were able to reach no settlement. *The Living Church* (Milwaukee), in quoting from Professor DuBois (colored), of Atlanta University, presents the dilemma in which that Church is involved on account of the varying views of both its white and colored members. Professor DuBois writes:

"I should be sorry, I should be grieved more than I can say, to see that which happened in the Southern Methodist Church and that which is practically happening in the Presbyterian Church, and that which will come in other sects, namely, a segregation of negro Christians, come to be true among Episcopalians. It would be a sign of Christian disunity far more distressing than sectarianism. I should therefore deplore it; and yet I am also free to say that unless this Church is prepared to treat its negro members with exactly the same consideration that other members receive, with the same brotherhood and fellowship, the same encouragement to aspiration, the same privileges, similarly trained priests and similar preferment for them, then I should a great deal rather see them set aside than to see a continuation of present injustice. All I ask is that when you do this you do it with an open and honest statement of the real reasons and not with statements veiled by any hypocritical excuses."

The question as discust by organs of the Methodist-Episcopal Church is largely a constitutional one, that Church preparing to vote, at its next general conference, on an amendment to its constitution providing for bishops for particular races and languages. This provision does not contemplate the negro race alone, yet it is seen to imply a certain invidiousness in its application to them, and there are many voices raised against it. Negro bishops, it is perceived, would not, under the amendment, be given an equal status with their white brethren in the ranks of the general superintendents. The Rev. M. J. Naylor, writing in *The Southwestern Christian Advocate* (colored, Meth., New Orleans), pleads for the defeat of the amendment and the election of Bishop Scott to the general superintendency, relying upon the discretion of other supervisory bodies to make his office in effect "a limited episcopacy."

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LETTERS AND ART

MUSICAL NATIONALISM IN GRIEG

PEER GYNT has seemed almost a spirit of some sort of vengeance directing the hand of death, since Grieg, the composer, is now the last one of the triad, named so frequently last season, to succumb. Ibsen, Mansfield, Grieg, the three wizards evoking *Peer Gynt's* spirit, are in quick succession numbered among the dead. Grieg, who died at Bergen, Norway, September 4, "was the last of the great composers who had made this age illustrious in the history of the most beautiful of all the arts." So says *The Evening Sun* (New York), at the same time pointing out the interesting fact that tho he was one of the most intensely national of musicians in his conception of his art, yet before his death his acceptance became practically universal:

"The Germans regarded him of late as the best man outside Germany, the French as the best man outside France, the Italians as the best outside Italy, while the English claimed him as their own by virtue of the fact that his grandfather was a Scot of the Clan MacGregor who had modified his name to suit the convenience of the Norwegian neighbors among whom he had elected to cast his lot."

Grieg's musical education was begun in Germany, where he was sent by his parents under the advice of Ole Bull. Leipsic at that time was strongly under the influence of Mendelssohn and Schumann. But these masters did not appeal to the temperament of Grieg, in whom an original vein was already declaring itself. From Leipsic he went to Copenhagen to study under Gade and Hartmann. With these masters he came nearer to Norway, but they, says a writer in the New York *Tribune*, represented an "effeminate Scandinavianism" that Grieg was later to combat. Courage was taken through the friendship and example of a brilliant young compatriot, Richard Nordraak, of whom Grieg has written:

"The scales fell from my eyes. It was from him that I first learned to appreciate the popular melodies of the North and to be conscious of my own nature. We became determined adversaries of the effeminate Scandinavianism, which was a mixture of Gade and Mendelssohn, and with enthusiasm we struck out the new path now trodden by the Northern school."

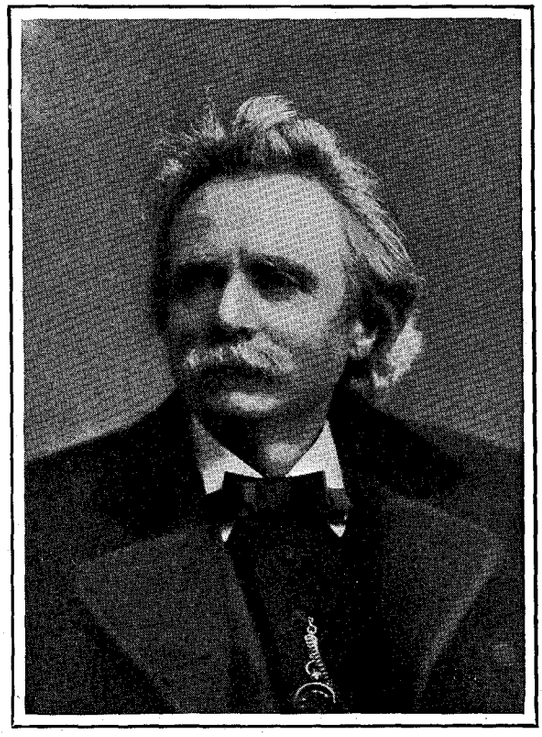
Grieg was all his life impeded by weak health, yet by the year 1880 (according to his biographer, Henry T. Finck, whose words are quoted in the New York *Evening Post*) he had succeeded in "establishing his fame in all musical cities as a composer, and in many as a conductor and a pianist." It is in his lyrics, according to Mr. Finck's view, that "Grieg reaches the height of his genius, both in content and in the form which so completely externalizes the strange spontaneous shapes and colors of his musical imagings." None of his music, it is asserted, "can be appreciated to the fullest, apart from the nationality which colors it, but for all that Grieg is far from being the mere writer of dialect which his detractors represent him to be."

The writer in *The Evening Post*, making further use of the views of Mr. Finck, musical critic for that paper, cites, in this connection, these words:

"'From every point of view that interests the music-lover, Grieg is one of the most original geniuses in the musical world of the present or past. His songs are a mine of melody, surpassed in wealth only by Schubert's, and that only because there are more of Schubert's. In originality of harmony and modulation he has only six equals: Bach, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Wagner, and Liszt. In rhythmic invention and combination he is inexhaustible, and as orchestrator he ranks among the most fascinating. To speak of such a man—seven-eighths of whose works are still music of the future—as a writer in "dialect," is surely the acme of unintelligence. If Grieg did "stick in the fjord and never get out of it," even a German ought to thank heaven for it. Grieg in a fjord is much more picturesque and more interesting to the world than he would have been in the Elbe or the Spree.'

"Tchaikovsky, whom Mr. Finck quotes, recognized instinctively the originality of Grieg's genius:

"'Hearing the music of Grieg, we instinctively recognize that it was written by a man impelled by an irresistible impulse to give



EDVARD GRIEG.

As an interpreter of the Norwegian national spirit, he has been blamed for sticking in the fjord and never getting out. But Mr. Finck thinks "even a German ought to thank heaven for it. Grieg in a fjord is much more picturesque and interesting to the world than he would have been in the Elbe or the Spree."

vent by means of sounds to a flood of poetical emotion, which obeys no theory or principle, is stamped with no impress but that of a vigorous and sincere artistic feeling. Perfection of form, strict and irreproachable logic in the development of his themes, are not perseveringly sought after by the celebrated Norwegian. But what charm, what inimitable and rich musical imagery! What warmth and passion in his melodic phrases, what teeming vitality in his harmony, what originality and beauty in the turn of his piquant and ingenious modulations and rhythms, and in all the rest what interest, novelty, and independence!'"

ARCHEOLOGY AND THE IRISH SAGAS—That recent archeological work has established the dates of the saga literature of Ireland, as well as the historical reality of much of its subject matter, is asserted by *Nature* (London, August 1). Says this paper:

"According to the native annals of Ireland, the Celtic heroes, Conchobar and Cuchulainn, flourished about the beginning of the Christian era, and tho some authorities have supposed Cuchulainn to be a degraded Celtic god, there can be no reasonable doubt that he and his uncle lived and fought on earth. This traditional date is supported by the fact, already well recognized by scholars, that, tho the poems were at a later date modified by their ecclesiastical transcribers, their spirit is essentially pagan. Professor Ridgeway, in a paper recently submitted to the British Academy, has approached the problem from the point of view of the archeologist. From an elaborate investigation of the ethnology of this

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heroic race, their methods of fighting, their use of chariots—unknown to the later Ossianic poems—their arms and armor, and their dress and jewelry, as described in the Cuchulainn epic, he is able by a comparison of remains of the La Tène period discovered in Ireland to decide that this cycle of culture is here represented; that, as is asserted in the Irish traditions, a tall, fair-haired, gray-eyed race of Celts, like those of Britain and the Continent, invaded Ireland in the centuries immediately before the birth of Christ, and that the poems themselves took shape when the La Tène form of culture was still flourishing in the country, which can hardly have been much later than 100 A.D. The evidence of tradition and archeology thus happily combines to establish the date of this important saga literature."

LEGAL RESTRAINT FOR NOVELISTS

YELLOW journalism is not the only vehicle for terrorizing notable people. Present-day fiction seems to have adopted some of the same methods reprehended in the press in giving publicity to the lives and conduct of the living. It is bad enough, thinks Andrew Lang, when historic characters are introduced into fiction and made to behave so that their descendants blush with shame and indignation. But for living people he would have "a measure of law" so that "they and their conduct and Christian names" should be safe from the novelist. "There ought to be a kind of close time for human beings," he asserts in *The Illustrated London News* (August 24), "a period during which it shall not be lawful to introduce them as characters in novels—that is, under their real names." The feeling that has resulted where the higher class of novelists, supposedly sensitive to the ethics of their calling, have gone among the dead for their legitimate quarry, is set forth in these words:

"Novelists generally select traits from living people of their acquaintance, or even caricature them, as Charlotte Brontë did in the case of the Curates, of Madame Héger, and so on. Simple as I seem, I have sat for the hero of at least one novel, and as the villain of others.

"This is all very well, so long as the real names of the originals are not published. It is a delicate question, how soon may actual persons be introduced into novels, names and all. Mr. R. L. Stevenson introduced the Master of Lovat into 'Catriona,' and made him behave abominably. Consequently, some persons publicly exprest their wrath against Mr. Stevenson. Why he made the Master such a monster I never knew, and as the Master has been dead, I presume, for about a century, people south of the Tweed would not have cared much for what a novelist made him say or do. In Scotland it is otherwise; they do care.

"Scott introduced in 'The Legend of Montrose,' under the name of *Alan Macaulay*, that Stewart of Ardvolich who murdered Lord Kilpont in the middle of the seventeenth century, and remonstrances poured in, tho there was no doubt about the murder. He named a valet *Jernigan* (or Jerningham) in 'Peveril of the Peak,' and tho he only borrowed the name from 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' a lady of the house of Jerningham, in an amusing letter, protested against the outrage.

"In a recent novel Robert Burns appears, and is made to behave detestably. This does not seem fair, Burns not being a public character, like, say, James VI., with whom any freedom may be taken. It really appears as if, except in the case of kings, one should not make free in a novel with any one who lived after the end of the sixteenth century. The man or woman may have living descendants, whose sentiments ought to command respect. Lady Charlotte Bury (*née* Campbell) was hurt by Scott's picture, certainly not flattering, of her ancestor, the Marquess of Argyll. I confess that I should feel reluctant to introduce John Knox and his love affairs (*pour le bon motif*) into a romance, tho they offer a tempting subject."

Mr. Lang next turns to the case of "a lady-American, if one may judge from her idioms, her publisher, and her printers, who," he goes on, "has recently emitted a novel about the imperial courts of Austria and Russia, especially Russia." We read further:

"The Czar appears (some time ago) as 'a tall, awkward, pindling youth.' What the verb to 'pindle' means I know not! He and 'his little Princess of Hesse' appear as freely as if they were not living people, and deserving of ordinary human respect.

"The Empress Dowager of Russia is also among the people butchered to make an American holiday. A letter by this lady is given in which she speaks of 'my small successor,' the Czarowitz. The Empress signs her letter 'Marie de Russie,' and I suppose that she would no more use that signature than Marie Antoinette the style of 'Antoinette de France.' The signature proved in fact, that a letter attributed to the Queen, in the affair of the diamond necklace, was a forgery.

"I am as ignorant of court manners as a human being can be, except in so far as they may be historically studied. I never saw a royal letter by Mary Stuart signed 'Marie d'Escosse'; 'Marie R.' was good enough.

"Probably the American lady, who drags living and honorable women into her most distasteful tale, knows as much of the courts as she knows of the French language. '*Tous mes salutations*' is an example of her French. The limits of her acquaintance with natural history are indicated in the phrase 'bloodhounds still screaming for their prey.' She writes about 'a little table containing an exquisite *déjeuner*,' which sounds as if the breakfast were shut up in the drawers of the table.

"The hero of this romance, a prince of one sort or another, is living with his father's mistress, a profest lady of pleasure. The hero does not know the truth, nor does the father, and the son is married to an Austrian archduchess. On the night of his wedding he hears his bride swearing at and scolding her maid, using 'a final unmentionable epithet.' She hits her maid in the face with the heel of her shoe, a deed unusual, I suppose, among archduchesses.

"It is into this kind of society that the novelist brings living men and women, imperial indeed, but none the less deserving of the ordinary courtesies of human existence. Probably no Russian author will retort with a novel on the President of the United States, his family and friends. For living people, assuredly, there should be a measure of law: they and their conduct and Christian names ought to be safe from the novelist."

TO SMOOTH THE PATH TO FAME

THERE is an apparent disposition to make the road to the Hall of Fame easier traveling for such belated wayfarers as Cooper, Poe, and Bryant. The suggestions of Mr. Stedman (published in our last issue) concerning changes in the manner of voting for names, so that electors could engage in some consultation among themselves before registering their final choices, has been met with favor by Chancellor McCracken, of the New York University. The details of the proposed change may, however, be modified, since whatever method is employed must, it is pointed out, harmonize with the provisions of the donor. The edifice, which, since its erection, has been so widely discust, was "established under a 'deed of gift' from an individual," says Chancellor McCracken. And he goes on to say:

"The acceptance of this deed of gift by the corporation of New York University as trustee created a contract between two parties. This contract contained what may be called the constitution of the Hall of Fame. So long as the giver shall live, there might be an amendment of this contract by mutual agreement. After the decease of the giver no amendment could be legally made, except by the intervention of the courts or of the legislature of New York."

In the light of the restriction placed upon the senate of the university, Chancellor McCracken, writing in the New York *Times Saturday Review of Books*, August 31, thus treats Mr. Stedman's suggestion:

"In speaking in regard to authors (and we would all agree that he might also speak for them) he counts that the failure to elect Poe, Bryant, or Fenimore Cooper was 'a palpable sin of omission.' A like sin was perhaps committed, he thinks, in regard to candidates in the other sections, namely, statesmen, scientists, and

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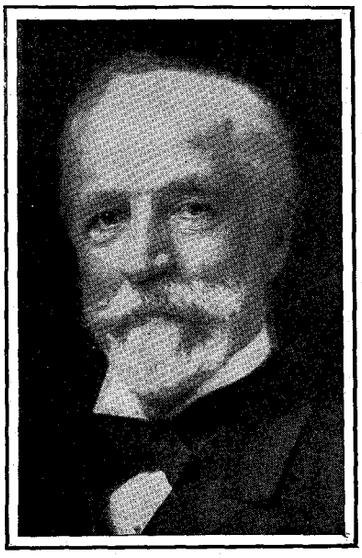
the rest. He proposes the following amendment to the forms of nomination:

"'If the Chancellor had acquainted the electoral body by means of an inclusive circular, No. 3, with arguments submitted to him by any judges [electors] in support of any nominees, there would have been a basis for reconsideration. If then a supplementary vote had been permitted in the case of those names which had come within half a score of ballots of the needful fifty-one, it seems probable that from five to ten more names would have been added to the eleven (of all classes) successful at the more recent election.'



CHANCELLOR M'CRACKEN,

Of New York University, who shows how the necessary observance of legal formulas in the elections to the Hall of Fame may have operated to bring about the exclusions so widely criticised.

"It is entirely fitting that an elector should make such a suggestion. But the university senate would hesitate to urge it as its own. For, in the first place, such an addition to the rules must impose an additional tax upon the time and thought of each one of the hundred electors. In the second place, it implies that every elector may stand in need of information in regard to great Americans, even tho he was chosen elector because of his supposed acquaintance with American history, and, further, was specially stirred to refresh his memory by his acceptance of a place among the one hundred electors.

"The senate has carefully restricted itself in its relation to the electors to clerical service. It has never thought to employ any means, even in the way of information, in order to influence any elector in favor of or against any nomination, nor, so far as I know, has any member of the senate followed a different policy."

The Chancellor further states that since the "electors will have had brought to their attention the question of an amendment to the rules governing nominations," he promises to "undertake to bring before the senate any recommendation which may commend itself to the approval of a third of the Electoral Board." He adds further:

"It may be that the more general plan, proposed by Mr. Stedman on the tenth page of his article, will command the larger support, to wit:

"'The opinions of the board might well be sought and intercommunicated and weighed in preparation for an eclectic supplementary ballot and the final closure of the polls.'

"If one-third of the electors will subscribe themselves in favor of such 'intercommunication,' I will, in virtue of my office, recommend to the senate to adopt the following rules, or rules of similar import:

"(1) The senate will secure, if possible, from each elector by August 15 of the year of election a preliminary or informal ballot containing his choice of names, up to that date, out of those put in nomination by the senate. The senate will tabulate the results of this informal or preliminary balloting, and mail them not later than September 1 of the year of election to each of the one hundred electors.

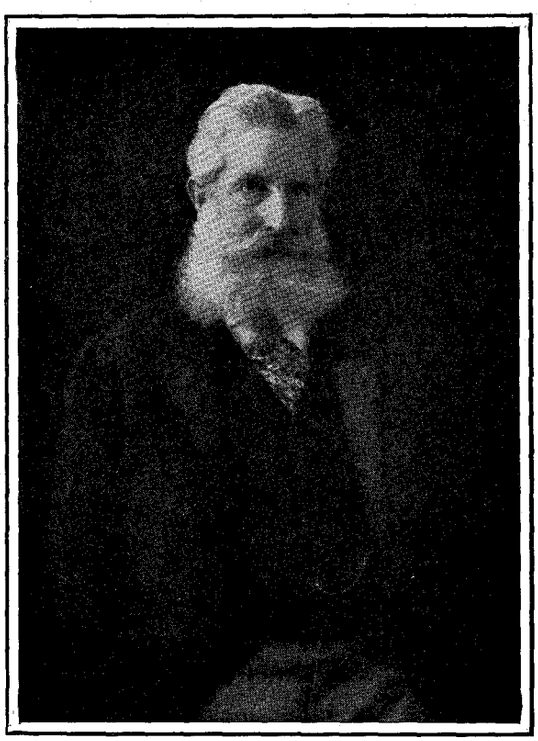
"(2) Every elector upon receiving the results of the informal or preliminary ballot is invited to present to his fellow electors arguments in favor of any name supported by him, which has not reached a majority of votes, but has come within ten votes of a majority. To give his associates time for the consideration of such arguments, every elector is requested not to make up or to mail his final ballot until shortly before October 1 of the year of election, the time limit prescribed by the constitution.

"The addition of these rules would not conflict with any provision of the deed of gift. It could be effected by a majority vote of the university senate. The additional labor and expense which it would impose upon the senate would be cheerfully undertaken, only provided that it be understood that it is an endeavor to meet the wishes of the one hundred electors."

NEW SINGERS AND OPERAS OF THE COMING SEASON

THE skirmishing lines for the renewed opera war have been thrown out thus early in the season, and the daily press are publishing detailed accounts of what Mr. Conried and Mr. Hammerstein propose to do. From an inspection of the lists of names of new singers and new operas, Mr. Conried shows the greater variety of talent and Mr. Hammerstein the longer list of new works. As the lines are drawn up there are evidences of mutual reprisals; tenors from the Manhattan are seen among the Metropolitan ranks, while sopranos and contraltos that once formed the old guard at the Metropolitan are ranged under the direction of Mr. Hammerstein. Mr. Conried, according to the New York *Sun*, will open his house on November 18, and begin the longest season ever given at the Metropolitan. There will be twenty weeks of opera; Thursday evenings will be included in the series of regular subscription performances, and the Sunday-night concerts will be varied by the production of several oratorios never before given in this country. *The Sun* gives this list of Mr. Conried's artists:

"Among the sopranos are Bessie Abott, Lina Cavalieri, Emma Eames, Geraldine Farrar, Marcella Sembrich, Rita le Fornia, Olive Fremstad, Johanna Gadski, Anne Girard, Martha Leffler-



EDMUND CLARENCE STEDMAN,

Who proposes a modification of the system by which names are chosen for the Hall of Fame, in the hope that the disgrace of excluding Poe, Cooper, and some others will be removed.

Burckard, Lucille Lawrence, Lucy Lee Call, Marie Mattfeld, Berta Morena, Marie Rappold, and Marion Weed.

"The mezzo-soprano and contralto parts will be sung by Louise Homer, Josephine Jacoby, Frida Langendorff, and Mme. Kirkby-Lunn.

"The list of tenors includes Julius Bayer, Alessandro Bonci, Alois Burgstaller, Carl Burrian, Enrico Caruso, Andreas Dippel,

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Heinrich Knote, George Lucas, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Paroli, Albert Reiss, Charles Rousselière, and Giuseppe Tecchi.

"For the barytone parts Bernard Bégué, Giuseppe Campanari, Eugène Dufriche, Otto Goritz, Adolph Muehlmann, Antonio Scotti, Franz Stiner, Riecardo Stracciari, and Anton Van Rooy have been engaged. In basso rôles will appear Raffaele Barocchi, Robert Blass, Theodore Chaliapine, Marcel Journet, Vittorio Navarini, and Pol Plançon.

"Alfred Hertz, S. Bovy, Rodolfo Ferrari, and Gustav Mahler will be the conductors."

Berta Morena, the dramatic soprano from Munich, is mentioned as the principal newcomer. "She has been singing with great success recently at the Wagner festival in Munich," and "has all the Wagner operas in her répertoire as well as 'Fidelio' and several operas in Italian." Of the men we read:

"The array of tenors is the strongest that has ever been assembled at the Metropolitan. For the German operas Heinrich Knote will return for the first two months of the season, and will then be followed by Carl Burrian, while Alois Burgstaller will join the company at the end of December and will remain until the end of the season. Enrico Caruso will return for the entire season, as will Alessandro Bonci. George Lucas, who has been singing first-tenor rôles at the Paris Opéra and at Nice, will take the rôles formerly entrusted to Jacques Bars, in addition to appearing in the French and Italian operas in his répertoire. Mr. Conried has also engaged Riccardo Martin, a young American tenor.

"With the addition of Giuseppe Campanari the list of barytones will be the same as last year. Mr. Campanari will be heard, after an absence of several years, in his favorite parts.

"Among the bassos the interest will center in Theodore Chaliapine, the Russian, who has created a sensation in Paris and Monte Carlo. He will make his début in his extraordinary performance of *Mefistofele* in Boito's opera of the same title. Pol Plançon has again been prevailed upon to come to America for the last three months of the season. Raffaele Barocchi will take the place of the late Archangelo Rossi."

GUSTAV MAHLER,

The new conductor for the Metropolitan Opera House, who comes from the Royal Opera House in Vienna.

Mr. Hammerstein's roster contains such names as the following:

"His sopranos, as has already been announced, are Melba, Nordica, Garden, Russ, Borello, and eight others; his mezzo-sopranos and contraltos are Schumann-Heink, De Cisneros, Bressler-Gianoli, Gerville-Reache, and Giaconia; his tenors, Zenatello, Bassi, Dalmores, Albani, Perier, and Cazouran, and his principal barytones Renaud, Sammarco, Dufrenne, Ancona, Crebbe, and Gilibert.

"The bassos announced include Arimondi and Didur. Twenty-two singers who have appeared acceptably in Europe will sing the second parts. Campanini will be the *chef d'orchestra* and Pellrini and Charlier the conductors. The chorus will number one hundred and twenty voices, and the ballet thirty-six dancers. Mariani will appear as solo dancer."

Mr. Hammerstein promises that he will produce eight works new to this country and ten not in his répertoire last season. Of Wagner he will give "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," and "Tristan and Isolde." The favorites of last season from the French and Italian field will be repeated with the addition of such rarely heard works as "André Chenier" (Giordano); "Manon" (Massenet); "Mefistofele" (Boito), and "Navarraise" (Massenet). His new works, with the projected casts, according to the New York *World*, are these:

"'Thaïs' (Massenet) in French: Mary Garden, Renaud, Cazouran, Arimondi.

"'Louise' (Charpentier) in French: Mary Garden, Gilibert, Bressler-Gianoli, Cazouran.

"'Pelleas et Melisande' (Debussy) in French: Mary Garden, Dufrenne, Perier, Didur, Seegris.

"'Dolores' (Breton), a Spanish opera in Italian: Gerville-Reache, Borello, Carlo Albani, Dufrenne.

"'Jongleur de Notre Dame' (Massenet) in French: (Tenors barytones, and bassos only) Gilibert, Dufrenne, Zanetello, Ancona, Sammarco, Arimondi.

"'Contes d'Hoffman' (Offenbach) in Italian: Renaud, Cazouran, Borello, Zapelli, De Cisneros, Hoelling, Yomelli.

"'Hélène' (Saint-Saëns) in French: Melba, Dalmores.

"'Gioconda' (Ponchielli) in Italian: Nordica, Schumann-Heink, alternating with Gerville-Reache, De Cisneros, Sammarco, Zanetello, Didur."

From the New York *Sun* we derive the following list of works, with their personnel, that will be offered at the Metropolitan:

"Among the new productions for next season will be 'Iris,' by Mascagni, in which the principal rôles will be sung by Mme. Emma Eames and Signor Caruso. Signor Caruso will also sing in the revival of Verdi's 'Otello,' in 'Adrienne Lecouvreur,' by Cilea, and perhaps in 'André Chenier.' Besides 'Iris' Mme. Eames will add the rôle of *Donna Anna* in 'Don Giovanni' to her répertoire.

"'Mefistofele,' with Chaliapine in the title rôle and Mme. Cavalieri or Miss Farrar, will be produced on an elaborate scale. Mr. Chaliapine will also appear as *Basilio* in Rossini's 'Barber of Seville,' as *Mephistopheles* in Gounod's 'Faust' and possibly as *Leporello* in 'Don Giovanni.'

"Miss Farrar will add to her répertoire the rôle of *Mignon* in Italian, which she has already sung in German.

"Mr. Bonci will sing his known répertoire and will also appear in 'Tosca.' It is hoped that Mme. Cavalieri will undertake the part of *Carmen*.

"To the German répertoire will be added a new production of Wagner, 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' and later on, under Mahler's direction, Weber's 'Freischuetz' and Beethoven's 'Fidelio.' Mme. Fremstad will surely sing the rôle of *Isolde* and will also be ready with *Fidelio*. 'Die Meistersinger' will be revived."

DARWIN AMONG THE NATURE-FAKERS—Since the publication of the original list of nature-fakers various candidates have been put forward as worthy of places in this elect band. In a recent number of the New York *Times* Henry Frank recalls certain things that Darwin has "told us about animals that should, it would seem, rouse the righteous indignation of our noble chief." We read:

"For instance, it would seem to be quite as unique and human-like an act as the binding of a bird's broken leg with splints devised by some avian genius, that certain mice should enjoy such a cultivated sense of harmony they would sing together in tuneful unison. Nevertheless, describing such a rodential musical rendition a critic says: 'The last bar would frequently be prolonged to two or three, and she would sometimes change from C sharp and D to C natural and D, then warble on these two notes a while, and wind up with a quick chirp on C sharp and D.' . . . . .

"Again this same authority declares that the following remarkable situation ensued when two chimpanzees were brought together, never having seen each other before. For a moment they rested in silence, eying one another apprehensively. But soon they placed their arms upon each other's shoulders as if to test the sudden friendship; then, feeling the thrill of mutual joy, they threw out their arms, and, rubbing their far-protruding lips together, embraced one another with a vigorous hug. Then standing up, their arms still mutually encircled, they lifted up their voices with a tremendous yell of delight! Could anything be more human than that? It is no modern 'nature-faker,' however, who is narrating these curious incidents. It is none other than Charles Darwin, as any one may discover by reading his 'Descent of Man' or his 'Animals and Plants under Domestication.'"

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THE FOUNTAIN OF KNOWLEDGE

BY FRANK H. VIZETELLY, F. S. A.

Associate Editor of The Standard Dictionary; Member Editorial Board Jewish Encyclopedia; Author "The Story of the Wheel," Etc.

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OF all the arts and inventions with which man has enriched the world, none has proved as serviceable as the art of writing. Before it was known men planted trees or built rude structures of stone in commemoration of past events. The early writers used tablets of stone into which they cut with some flint implement the records that they wished to preserve. Others used tablets over which wax had been spread, and wrote or scratched into the wax what they had to say with a stylus or needle-like point made of bone or metal.

When writing in colors came into vogue, reeds were first used, to be supplanted in turn by quills or feathers. Altho the exact kind of reed used is unknown to-day, it may be safely assumed that it was not unlike that used by many of the Oriental nations in our time.

A Stylus of the Roman Period

In the Middle Ages materials for writing were carried by scriveners in metallic or leather cases depended from their girdles. Often as many as six reed pens and several kinds of ink were packed away in this case. The Japanese use a somewhat similar outfit to-day. Contrast the outfit of the scribe with the handy fountain pens which we carry. The first form of the latter known consisted of a brass case fitted with an ink bulb and sponge—the sponge to prevent the ink from flowing too freely.

A great step forward in the perfection of writing implements was taken when the goose quill displaced the reed pen, but the goose quill itself was found to be too soft for constant use and needed frequent trimming; so once again the inventive genius of man sought for some more durable substitute, and horn and other animal substances were resorted to.

Altho metal pens were commonly known only in the fifteenth century, they had been invented before the destruction of Pompeii (A. D. 79), for in the Museum of Naples there is a pen-point made of bronze, slit after the manner practised today, which was found in its ruins.

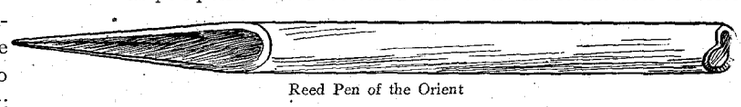
Later, pens were made of other substances, including gold. Not, however, till the year 1853 did an inventor come forward who made them of vulcanized rubber rolled into a thin sheet, and then cut into strips which were subjected to heat, and made into

The Goose-quill Pen of Our Grandfathers

pens after having been shaped in moulds where they were subjected to a process of cooling. This was Charles Goodyear, who owed the discovery of vulcanizing rubber to a chance experiment in which he mixed some sulfur with rubber that was heating over a stove. In the same year another inventor announced that he had succeeded in making pens of tortoise shell.

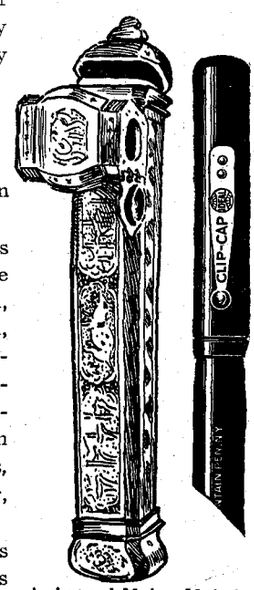
Chambers' Encyclopedia tells us that barrel pens were first made in 1780, by a split-ring maker of Birmingham named Samuel Harrison. They were made of rolled sheet steel. A blacksmith of Sedgeley, Worcestershire, named Sheldon, improved the method of making these, tabbering or splitting the nib or pen-point before the barrel pen was tempered. By Sheldon's method metal pens were made more cheaply, and he sold his at prices ranging from $4.50 to $8.50 a dozen, whereas those of his rival sold for $1.25 apiece. In 1803 Bryan Donkin made barrel pens with pen-points of steel, brass, silver, gold, and platinum. To him was granted the first English patent for making steel pens.

Other inventors made pens of copper and aluminum, and of a composition of bronze and aluminum; but it was not till seventy-five years after that reservoir pen-points—the true forerunners of the fountain pen—came into use. These were first made with pockets or spoon-like indentions and gullies into which the ink would flow when the pen was dipped into the ink-well, and as fast as the supply at the pen-point was being used the ink would run from the pocket along the gully to the pen-point until the supply was exhausted. Another form of reservoir pen was made by rolling the "wings" of the pen under in such a manner that a supply of ink was retained by them and exhausted as required. Still another device adopted was to make a spoon-like depression in the pen below the place where it was split and then punch out the central part of the shoulder of the pen-point and fold that back over the depression—this served somewhat like a cover to the depression or reservoir. The pen dipped in the ink-well, the reservoir as well as pen-point would be filled and thus enable the user to write



Reed Pen of the Orient

longer than he could with an ordinary pen-point. From this time forward until the real genesis of the fountain pen all kinds of devices were resorted to to supply a crying need—a pen that would write as long as any lead pencil and longer, with refilling. Sometimes spiral springs with conductors were inserted into the pen barrel; sometimes attachments were made which when fitted gave the pen the appearance of being a double or twin pen—the theory being that a reservoir was formed by the upper and lower pen, for the attachment was usually placed above the pen-point with which the writing was done. In those days—days most of us can well remember—pens took on all sorts of fantastic shapes.



Ancient and Modern Methods of Carrying Pens

If the annals of the United States Patent Office at Washington and the Patent Offices of the British, French, and German governments were scanned, it would be easily possible to find applications on file for more than one thousand patents for different types of fountain pens. Describing one of these in his work on Mathematical Instruments, published in 1733, M. Bion, the author, says:

"Concerning the Fountain Pen; This implement consists of different parts made of brass, silver, etc., and when the

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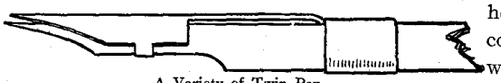
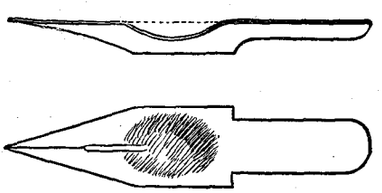
parts are fitted they are nearly five inches long, and the diameter of the implement is about three lines. The middle part holds the pen, which must be well split and cut, and screwed into the inside of a small tube which is soldered on to another tube of the same size as the cover. In the cover a male screw is fitted and by means of it the cover is screwed on; this cover also stops up a small hole in the pen-barrel and prevents the ink from flowing through it. At the other end of the pen-barrel is a screw cap which is fitted over a hole or funnel through which the pen is filled. Before using the pen this cap as well as that at the pen-point must be removed to admit the air through the pressure of which the ink is caused to flow."



A Variety of Twin Pen

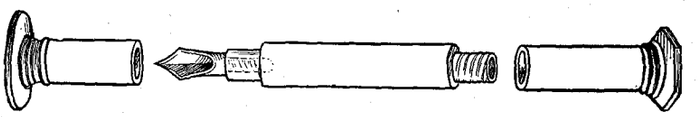
Some fountain pens are made on this theory to-day, but imagine the irritability of the business man using such a one when both screws stiffen and he is unable to loosen them!

Now, let us pause for a moment. We are on the threshold of a factory high above the housetops and from the windows of which the cable strands that hold the great bridges which cross the East River look like so many silvery threads as they sway in the sunlight. We cross that threshold to enter the home of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen—the pen which is the drumstick of trade, and which, "following the sun and keeping company with the hours," circles the earth, beating a stirring tattoo that rouses mankind to greater effort.



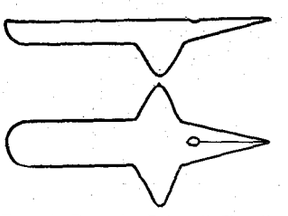
Reservoir Pen-point

The greatest charm of the pen invented by Lewis Edson Waterman is its characteristic simplicity. In all fountain pens the most important feature is the ink supply. If this supply is obtained in a simple way, the pen finds universal favor. The reservoir and "feed" principle of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen *is ideal in its simplicity.* There is nothing to get out of order. The pen barrel is strong, made of durable vulcanized rubber, and it is large enough to insure a plentiful supply of ink for any task. This type of fountain pen, unlike all others that have been invented, places the entire ink supply in the barrel at the disposal of the writer, as there are no projections or other obstacles within the pen barrel to reduce the ink supply. This is an exclusive feature. Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen when filled contains enough ink to enable a fluent writer to pen from 16,000 to 30,000 words without refilling, the number written depending, of course, on the size of the pen-barrel. An eminent British novelist, Mr. Frankfort Moore, who uses this pen in his work, wrote more than 2,000,000 words with one of them.

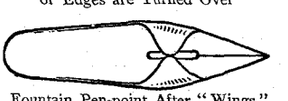


A French Type

We stand in a great room with a floor space of more than 10,000 square feet, where human bees are working busily at their trade. Far away in the rear we hear the blowing of the forge, and approaching see by the glowing light of the furnace a mass of seething molten gold metal, to be used in the manufacture of pen-points, and placed in a great crucible which stands over a furnace that heats it to a temperature of 1900° Fahrenheit. The heat is so intense that one is compelled to withdraw, but not before witnessing the pouring out of the precious molten metal, now an alloy of gold, silver, and copper—the gold having been brought down to 14kt., the correct standard of fineness required for the work—into ingots an inch or more in thickness. Did ever Fairy Godmother watch over such delicate work? Here a false move, an unsteady hand, a twist ever so slight may mean a spill and the loss of hundreds of dollars in metal as well as work. None but gold of the finest quality is used, and you wonder why it is necessary to reduce it. This is simply because 24kt. gold would not have the necessary power of resistance required, would prove too soft, and would lack the needed resiliency. Hence an alloy is used. Gold pens have been found to resist the friction and wear incidental to writing, as the pen glides over the paper, better than pens of any other metal. But the gold is used also and chiefly because of its non-corrosive and non-oxidizable qualities. By its use the flexibility of the point is not affected, and gold pens in any degree fine, medium, coarse or stub may be had.



Fountain Pen-point Before "Wings" or Edges are Turned Over

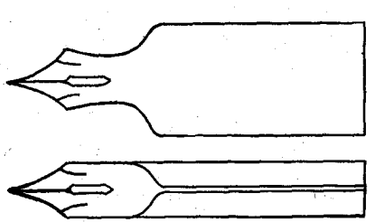


Fountain Pen-point After "Wings" are Turned Over

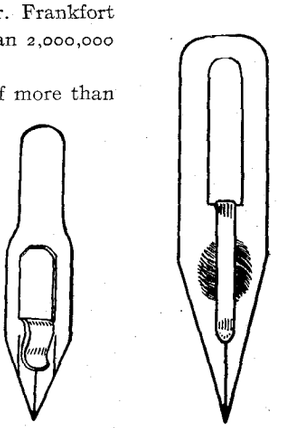
Gold was first used in the making of pen-points in the United States in 1835. Soon it was found necessary to harden the points of these pens, and this was done by protecting them with diamonds or rubies, which made the pens very costly and consequently very rare.

John Hawkins, to whom is due the discovery that an alloy of iridium and osmium soldered on to the gold would serve the purpose just as well as the gemstones and at much less cost, was the first to use iridium. In 1850 his method was superseded and for the first time iridium was fused with the gold and a much stronger and a more durable pen-point was produced. Over 100,000 gold pens are manufactured every year by one firm alone.

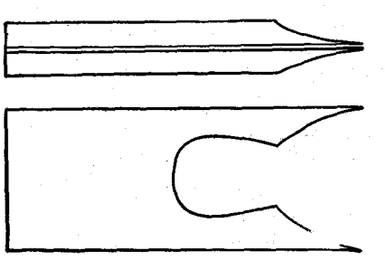
Now that our bar of gold has had time to cool, let us return to watch the next process through which it is put. Hard by the furnace stands a massive and adjustable rolling-machine. To this the bar of gold is brought and fed slowly until almost like a live reptile it slides through in great lengths to the opposite side, where it is taken up and the process repeated from sixteen to twenty times before the bar, then become a ribbon of gold eight to ten feet



One Form of Barrel Pen



Reservoir Pen-points



Another Form of Barrel Pens

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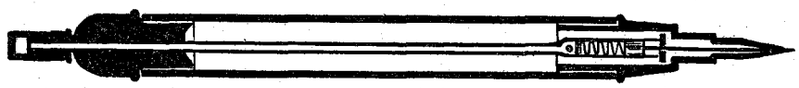
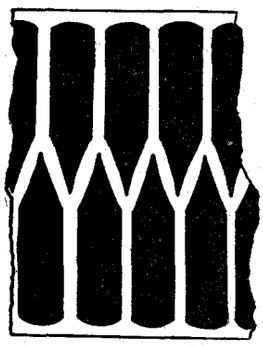
long, is ready for the tempering-press, where it is hammered until the proper temper is attained.

Next the strip is taken to another press near by and there cut to convenient lengths for handling. To this same press the smaller strips are fed by hand and the blanks which eventually make the pen-points are cut. This machine works with such precision that each blank is an exact counterpart of its fellow. But great care must be exercised in this process, for a careless or premature movement of the machinery might crack the ribbon-like strips of gold, which would have to be annealed or melted down again before they could be used. The die cutter who works the press that cuts out the blanks is an expert, and such a one can cut out at least 5,000 blanks an hour. The strips of waste which drop at the side of the machine have an almost grotesque appearance, and in their miniature somewhat resemble scaling ladders.



One form of Stylo-Pen

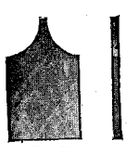


Scrap Gold After Pen Blanks Have Been Cut

Once all the blanks that can be cut out of a strip have been cut, the waste metal is collected and melted down, remoulded, and put through the same operation of rolling and blank-cutting, which is repeated continuously and is a practical application to business of the endless-chain principle.

Passing from the blank-cutter's bench, one moves to that of the "notcher," whose duty it is to grind a notch in the pen-point—one just small enough to receive a particle of iridium which must be fused with the gold to give the point that necessary hardness that will resist all wear.

Lewis Edson Waterman



Pen Blank Showing Flat and Edge Views

The placing of the iridium upon the notched pen-point is perhaps the most delicate of all operations through which a pen-point goes. The element, which lies on the worker's bench in particles smaller than pin-heads, is dexterously applied by a small metal implement which puts it in place and keeps it there—at the very point of the pen—with the help of a solution of water and borax. Iridium is used because it is the hardest of known metals. It was discovered by Tennant in 1803 and melts at the phenomenally high temperature of 3542° Fahrenheit. This particle (or rather these particles, for two are placed on each blank point) is then subjected to a blow-pipe operation during which the gold is fused around the iridium and thus holds it in its place. So rare, and consequently so costly, a metal is this, which is brought overland all the way from the Ural Mountains on the borders of Asiatic Russia, that it costs no less than $1,500 a pound. In hardness it is second only to the diamond, and it is thrice as hard as the ruby.

During the remaining processes through which the blank has to pass, great care is exercised in protecting the iridium point. The next bench to which the blank goes is that of the piercer, who controls a stamping-press which pierces a heart-shaped air-hole in the blank. Then the blank passes to another bench, where the name and trade mark of the manufacturer are stamped with almost the same speed as the blanks themselves are cut, and the blank, which still remains in flat form, passes to a new machine, where, by uniform side pressure, it is raised and receives the curved shape necessary to fit it into the holder. This process completed, the pen is taken to the slitter's bench, and there another of those delicate operations through which every pen has to go is performed. The worker at this bench is noted for steadiness of hand and he handles these pen-points with a dexterity which is amazing.

Sitting before a copper disk which makes 4,500 revolutions a minute and which is kept cool with a solution of emery and water, the slitter cuts his way through the iridium point to the heart-shaped hole with such dexterity that the slit is made in the exact center of the point. No greater skill than his must be exercised in producing the perfect pen-point; one slip of the hand, one revolution more than is necessary, and the work done is useless—the pen must be thrown in with the waste. This is one of the risks that are run by manufacturers of reliable articles. In the grinding of the points, one fact should not be forgotten, and it is that while this is done under instruction the risk of loss in material, labor, and in time is great and varies in accordance with the grade of iridium used, the loss mounting sometimes as high as 20 per cent.

Pen Blank Showing Notch at Point

Once the last-mentioned operation has been successfully performed, the pen-point passes to the setter and finisher, who grinds down and polishes the rough inner edges of the slit with the help of another disk of infinitesimally finer grade with the aid of oil and emery. The points are ground, then set, then ground again until both sides are perfectly symmetrical and the points are closed; then the pen is ready for stoning, which imparts a smoothness and evenness which are the attributes of a well-made pen. The polishing is done by felt and rotten stone, by the help of which any foreign substances that may have adhered to the pen-point as it passed through the different operations are removed. Now the pen is ready for rouging, which is done with the help of a felt disk that gives that golden finish characteristic of fine work. Then follows the process of grading. Grading is an operation in which different pen-points are classified as fine, medium, broad or coarse.

Pen Blank Showing Iridium in Place

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Having now reached the point where the pen may be laid aside until the assembling is done, let us give attention to the making of the simple vulcanite barrel-reservoirs, which hold the ink; to the feed-bar which supports the pen; to the cap that protects it, and to the clip-cap which prevents any evilly disposed person from appropriating that which is not his own.

In the manufacturing of the first three of these parts rubber enters largely. One type of Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen contains a vulcanized grooved feed-bar which extends

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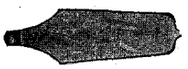
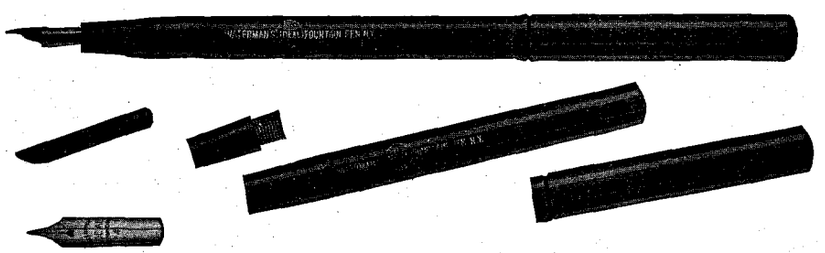
almost to the entire length of the pen-point. This groove or gully along which the ink flows is about one-sixteenth of an inch wide. Along the bottom of the groove are parallel saw-cuts through which capillary action is obtained. In most recent types this feature has been improved, and on either side of the groove "pockets" or reservoirs (B) are formed to collect surplus ink to meet the demands of the pen-point. This principle is known as the "spoon-feed" principle.



Pen Blank Stamped

The rubber used is obtained from Brazil, and years before it is used the agents of the L. E. Waterman Company go to Para and engage the quantity it estimates will be required. This rubber is of the finest quality that can be obtained. It is imported in lumps as large as the eggs of an ostrich.

When the crude rubber reaches the factory it is separated, washed, and then placed in a drying-room, where it remains for several months. The drying process over, the rubber is passed between rolling-cylinders, which release it in flat slabs not unlike rolled steel or sheet iron. Then the slab is sprinkled and subjected to the action of sulphur and white lead, by which it is vulcanized, and is then ready for use. As an example of the durability of this rubber when it has been vulcanized the WatermanCompany has preserved and keeps on exhibition a mass of it that passed through the great fire that followed the earthquake at San Francisco in April, 1906.



Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen in Sections

The next process through which the now vulcanized rubber is put consists of rolling it over steel mandrels, and placing it in a heater warmed by steam, where it is kept for several hours. When the "vulcanite" is perfectly dry, the mandrels are withdrawn, and the barrels from which the reservoir will ultimately be made are ready for the next process through which they must go. From the drying-room they are taken to the smoother's bench, an anxious-seat for the operator who proceeds to remove all incrustations and smoothes and polishes them in such a way that they shall fit all other parts with which they are to be connected. Then to assure that they are perfectly ink-tight they are carefully tested and turned over to the department which has charge of cutting the screw and fitting the different sections together. That part of the pen support into which the barrel is screwed is made of the same vulcanized rubber as the barrel or reservoir and cap, but the spoon-feed is made out of a solid piece of rubber and has its grooves and capillary tissues sawed in. Workmanship of the highest order is required to make a perfect holder, and once this has been made it is tested and if found perfect is sent to the chasing-bench, where ten mechanical chasers, working automatically, engrave the holders. Each of these machines chase as many as six holders at a time.

Pen Blank Lettered

Pen Blank Raised

This work done, the holder is taken to the clip-fitting department, where the clip-cap is put on. This is done with rivets which are stamped in place. The holder then passes to the assembling department, where the pen-points are fitted, the clip-cap set and the workmanship carefully tested that the manufacturer may be sure that no pen bearing his name shall prove to be anything but Waterman's *Ideal* Fountain Pen.

Even now the work is not finished. The parts once assembled, the complete pen is submitted to trained hands, experts in the use of the pen; men who have spent their lives testing the quality of the workmanship submitted to them. In their hands lies the reputation of the firm. Sitting at desks four feet square, with pads of fine linen paper before them and sheets of superfine emery at their sides, these men spend nine hours a day testing and trying every completed pen sent to them to insure that only work of the highest quality passes through their hands. Then the pen is finished and ready for boxing and sale. During the year 1906 no less than two and a quarter millions of dollars were invested by the public in Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen.

Pen Blank Ground

That in an establishment run with the care shown in running the Waterman factory there should be some waste, goes without saying. But the disposition of this waste forms not the least instructive feature of fountain-pen making. Every day each workman's bench is swept clear of the dust which he has created in the course of his work; likewise the floor of the factory is swept daily, and the sweepings are collected and put aside. Once a month the overalls of every workman employed on the premises are collected, and together with the sweepings are put into a huge cauldron which is placed over a furnace which consumes all the dross but leaves the grains of silver, gold, and iridium used in the industry intact in the very bottom. The burning of the clothes alone yields no less than $250 a month at a cost of $65 for the goods worn; the dust yields a greater amount—$400 at a cost of less than $5 for the trouble of collecting. Nothing here runs to waste. Even the water in which the employees wash their hands is saved, and has been known to pan out as much as $125 a week.

Crude Rubber

The writer has endeavored to tell what has been seen of the making of fountain pens with his own eyes. Little did he think as he traveled from bench to bench that he was seeing made in the process the pen with which this article was to be written, but he feels it his duty to place the fact on record; and wishes to add in appreciation of courtesies shown that never before has the opportunity been afforded him to see things done as he saw them done in the Waterman factory.

The Spoon Feed

So far as Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen is concerned he who makes a gift of it makes a friend for life. It is the most perfect and truly *ideal* implement the writer has had the good fortune to use, and he has used it for sixteen years. No matter what has been achieved by the stylus, by the reed pen or by its steel successor, Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen, as a perfect instrument of record, has undoubtedly proved itself the pen for the people and the ideal "Fountain of Knowledge."

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

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CURRENT POETRY

Windows.

BY ST. JOHN LUCAS.

Here in the city each window is blank as a dead
man's eye;
But the windows of a village in the land where
I would be
Shine out for me like the faces of friends when night
storms up the sky;
Scanning the hills for their tardy guest; waiting,
looking for me.

Like the smoke of a burning empire the night drifts
over the deep,
And the shadows are dusky giants who stride o'er the
mountain range;
And the silent earth is clothed with the marvelous
hues of sleep,
And the dark flowers melt in darkness, and the white
flowers waver and change.

Oh, it is there I would be at this hour, far from the
voluble street,
And the cunning of little men, and the gossip of
little towns;
Above my head my comrades the stars, and beneath
my feet
The warm bosom of earth, the naked breast of the
downs.

For I know that where the lines of the hill curve
splendidly to the sea,
In the house with the gray stone gable beyond where
the pathway ends,
Night after night, in storm or calm, a woman watches
for me
At one of those golden windows that shine like the
eyes of friends.

And I know that when I return at last, travel-sullied
and vile,
Scourged by the whips of life, broken and wan with
years,
The blood will leap to my desolate heart when I see
her smile,
And my tear-stained soul shall be cleansed in the
healing rain of her tears.

—*From The Academy* (London).

An Old Song Ended.

BY ALFRED NOYES.

(*Another Version.*)

How should I your true love know,
From another one!—
By his cockle-hat and staff,
And his sandal shoon.—

Wherefore hath he roamed so far,
Lady, from your hand?—
Love's a pilgrim, and he comes
Out of Holy Land.—

Nay; but he is dead, lady,
He is dead and gone!—
Seek his grave and lay your face
Down upon the stone.—

Shall I find him if he sleep
In a nameless grave,
Where over many and many an one
The tall wet grasses wave?—

Breathe my name whereas you go.
If you hear a sound
Struggling like a stifled cry
Underneath the ground,

Whisper but a word to him,
Tell him my despair.
If he riseth from the dead,
Then my love is there.

—*From The Nation.*

Yes, Ivory Soap is good for shampooing.

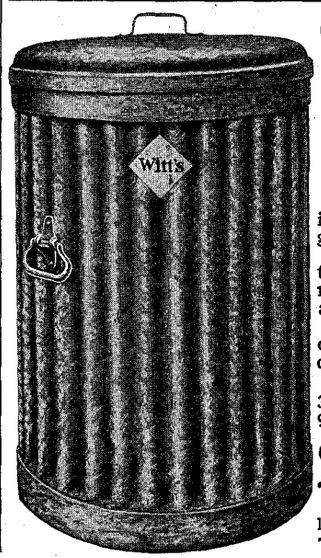
A white soap, it yields a perfectly white lather—a lather that cleanses the hair but does not change its color.

Containing no "free" (uncombined) alkali, it can be used without fear that it will dry the hair or make it brittle.

Use the clearest, cleanest water you can get. Soft water is better than hard. Put the Ivory Soap in the water and when a suds is formed, apply it to the hair—again and again and again. Rinse thoroughly.

Toweling will only partially dry the hair. A fan will help. But the best way of all is to give it an air bath—comb it out and let the air and sunshine dry it.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.



Can't Smell it! Can't See it!
Garbage in
Witt's Can

is odorless, out of sight, will not attract flies, and dogs can't get at it.

Close-fitting lid; water-tight; *never-leak* bottom; made triple-strong by riveting, flanging and extra heavy steel bands riveted around top and bottom. A *necessity* where neatness and perfect sanitary conditions are valued.

Imitations of "Witt's Can" lack the splendid strength and durability of the genuine. Be sure the name "Witt's" is on can and lid.

SIZES—Witt's Can, No. 1, 15¾x25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20¼x25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons; No. 9, 10 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof (close-fitting lid). Look for the yellow label.

Ask at the Stores for WITT'S CAN and see that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

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The cold, wet Spring was a great disappointment as a painting season. Many postponed the work.

Late Summer or early Fall is in some respects the best season of all for painting. No frost or moisture to ruin the paint film.

But read our book first. 38 pages beautifully illustrated, full of plain facts and money-saving suggestions. Two pages at the back advertising our Pure White Lead.

"Your book has proved very valuable," writes one property owner, and we have received many letters in the same vein.

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Our Pure White Lead is for sale by first-class dealers everywhere. Look for the Dutch Boy Painter on the keg.

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Two Russian Poems.

BY J. S. PHILLIMORE.

A STORM.

(After Tioutchev.)

It seemed the sky took on a sulky fit,
The cloud so quickly masked each part of it.
This was no threat, no meditation deep;
Rather some drugged, discomfortable sleep.
Nothing but summer lightnings that flash out
And in, responsive, turn and turn about!
Some deaf-mute devil and his deaf-mute brother
Exchanging ciphered counsels, each with other.

As tho the preconcerted sign were given,
Broad conflagrations fired a belt of heaven·
And momently from out the dark emerge
Fields, and a forest on the horizon's verge.
Then, just as sudden, back the darkness rushed,
And into close repression all was hushed.
That instant, sure some great and dire event
Passed for decision in the firmament.

A NIGHT AT NICE: 1865.

(After Tioutchev.)

How beautiful thou art, Nocturnal Sea,
Thy lucent sheens; thy blots of dove-blue shade! . . .
Look, how it apes a living creature's moods:
It crawls, and breathes, and sparkles light for light!

Rolling uncomprehended, large and free . . .
Sparkle and motion, whisper and cannonade . . .
O Sea of the Nocturnal Solitudes,
How lovely in thy veils of glimmering white!

This feast you solemnize, what should it be,
Ye waves that climb and fret, ye dense-arrayed
Scintillant holiday-keeping multitudes—
While thrilling stars peer tiptoe from the height?

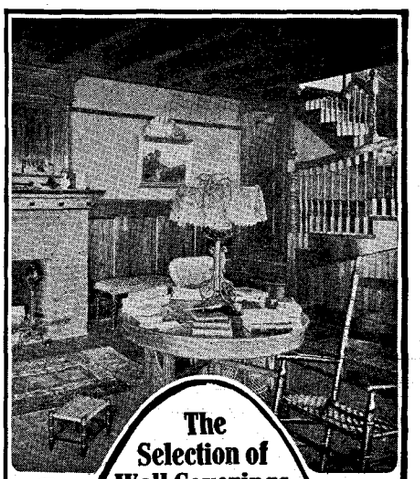
Glamour and restless rhythm enchanting me,
I am tongue-tied, I tremble, I reel afraid.
Over these waves a great bewitchment broods
Which lures me down to sink my soul outright.
—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

MOTOR MISCELLANY

Automobiles as Pioneers.—It is a curious fact, says *Machinery* (New York, August), that the automobile is put to its best practical use, not in countries of the highest development, but in corners of the world where one would hardly expect to meet with so recent an indication of the presence of civilized man. The writer goes on to say:

"In Madagascar there has been regular freight and passenger traffic over a route over 200 miles long, all since June, 1903. The motor-cars use two days to cover the distance mentioned. Even in Tunis has a long-distance motor-car route been established, giving regular service over a line eighty miles long. The use of motor-cars for this purpose is rather limited in this country, altho they have been employed to some extent in the newly developed mining regions in the arid Southwest, where there is considerable difficulty in the employment of animals, owing to the heat and the lack of water. One of these routes, that connecting the Bull Frog and Goldfield mining districts with the nearest railroad-station, adopted a novel scheme for monopolizing the highway built for the purpose. Over the gullies, which had to be bridged, the cars are run on stringers, with suitable guides to prevent them from running off. There is no flooring to these bridges, so that it is impossible for a horse-drawn vehicle to cross."

When Sleep Fails Take HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.



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In choosing wall coverings due consideration should be given to the color relation of furnishings and the finish of the woodwork. The most artistic and pleasing effects are produced in interiors where walls are covered with

FAB-RI-KO-NA

(Trade Mark Registered in U. S. Pat. Office and in Pat. Office in Gt. Britain.)

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The rich shades afford a wide variety of harmonious color combinations, while the strength of the fabric, its durability, sanitary value and economy all combine to make FAB-RI-KO-NA Fabrics the ideal Wall Coverings.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

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Difficulties of the Peking-Paris Race.—In the tour from Peking to Paris, many curious obstacles were encountered by Prince Borghese. A contributor to *Motor Age* (Chicago) writes the following description of them:

Going through the Gobi desert the Spyker ran shy of gasolene, and it was necessary for it to lay up until a fresh supply could be secured from Udde. For the third time the Itala was morassed at Urga and then it was no light job getting the car on terra firma once more. Mongolians and oxen extricated it, however, but the next day more trouble of this sort was encountered, and the car was slowly sinking out of sight when it was rescued. That night the tourists camped in the Daturdaba mountains. Then on the 24th the Iro river was encountered and it was a fearful job getting through. Oxen were employed for the task and it was necessary to remove those parts which might be damaged by water. A sandstorm was encountered the next day, which was accompanied by such a tornado that the Itala almost was capsized. In crossing a river on the 26th it was again necessary to drag the car through, the river being so deep the machine was under water most of the way across. However, no damage was done. The Itala created consternation among the natives between Misovsk and Irkutsk, and the villagers thought it was a winged locomotive.

Prince Borghese and his companions had a close call on the 30th. They were on a bridge that broke under the weight of the car and precipitated the machine and its occupants into the water. The current was swift and it took three hours' hard work on the part of the Siberians employed on the job to save the car. The next day the Prince was driving the car along the railroad tracks, when a train came along. It was by quick work only that the motorists were able to get the machine out of the way, as the wheels stuck in the sand. Then the Prince thought it hardly sportsmanlike to follow the rails this way, and took to the road. More adventures were encountered crossing the Birinsa and Kan rivers, it being necessary to ferry over in boats which, however, was much easier than pulling the car through the water. Torrential rains were encountered on July 6, and for 143 miles the car traveled through the rain.

Crossing the Tom river the motorists discovered a new method of propulsion. They used a ferry, the motive power for which was furnished by four

PATCHES

Why Brown Ones Come on Faces.

When a woman can get rid of brown patches on her face by changing her diet it is worth while for other women who care for their complexions to know something of the method.

A lady in Michigan City says that coffee caused the brown patches on her face by first giving her stomach trouble, then putting her nerves out of order, and the result was shown in her complexion.

She quit using coffee and began using Postum Food Coffee and in less than a month the stomach trouble disappeared and within two months her complexion cleared up and is now fine and rosy.

She speaks of two men at Westfield, Ind., who have both been improved in health by leaving off coffee and taking in its place Postum Food Coffee, also a husband and wife of the same piace, who were in poor health and suffered from stomach trouble. They quit coffee and after using Postum a short time the result was natural sleep, return of appetite and a gain in strength as fast as nature could rebuild.

She gives the names of a number of other persons who have been helped by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee.

It is a safe proposition that if any coffee user has stomach or nervous trouble, or bad complexion, he or she can get rid of the trouble by discontinuing coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee. It is easy enough to prove the truth of this by making trial. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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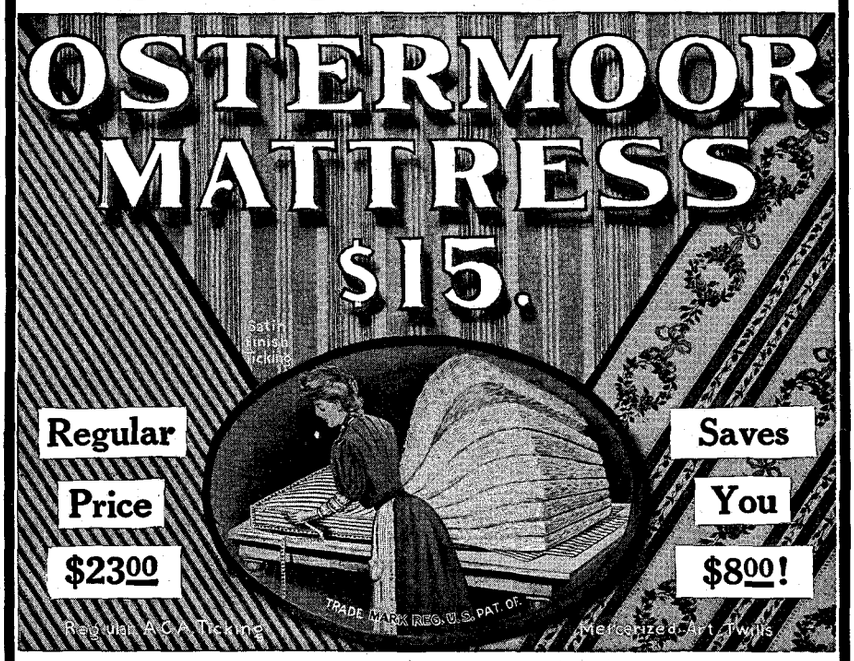
$15.



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(We illustrate three patterns above)

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Express Charges Prepaid

Bargain Price, $15.00 ONE PART

Terms of Sale, Cash with Order. **None sent C. O. D.**

$15.50 Made in 2 Parts

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Order of Us or Through Your Ostermoor Dealer

If your dealer cannot supply you—we fill order direct, express prepaid from here; mattress shipped same day check is received by us. Please state first, second, and even third choice of covering and color desired, in case all you like are already sold, as there will be no time for correspondence.

Beware of imitations. Insist that the name "Ostermoor" appears on every mattress you buy.

Even if you do not wish a mattress now you should know all about the "Ostermoor" and its superiority to hair in health, comfort and economy. Send your name on a postal for the name of your home dealer and our free descriptive book, "The Test of Time," a veritable work of art, 144 pages in two colors, profusely illustrated. Worth reading. Write today, as this offer is necessarily limited.

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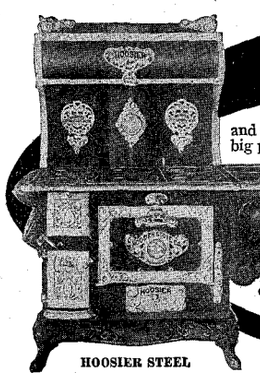

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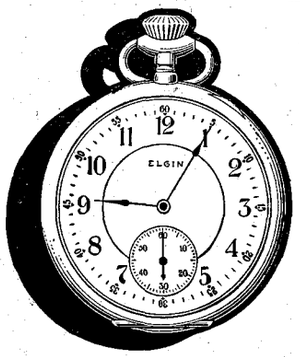

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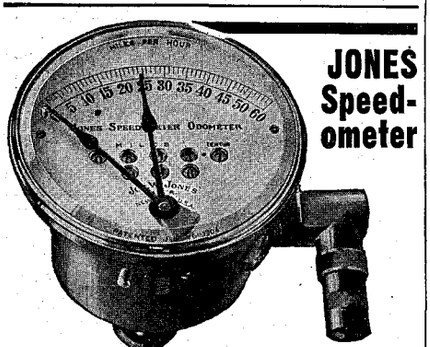

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Used by Police Departments for reason of its *accuracy*.

S. F. Edge governed his speed by the use of a JONES on his Napier Cars when he made the World's most remarkable record, traveling 1,588 miles 1,310 yards in 24 hours; averaging 66 miles per hour, on the Brooklands Track, London, England.

Specify the JONES for your 1908 car—the accepted *standard* automobile speed indicator.

We will send you upon request without charge a catalog and Speedometer Bulletin. Write Dept. No. 36

JONES SPEEDOMETER
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horses trotting in a circle on the deck, much the same way as a house-mover works. Having escaped floods, morasses, railroad wrecks, and countless other mishaps, the Itala next was threatened by fire. Near Omsk its brake seized, and the overheating set fire to the lubricant. This communicated to the bodywork of the car and before the flames could be subdued it was necessary to use axes and chop the body. Near Abatskaia the fire fiend again attacked the car, a grass fire making the Prince and his companions uncomfortable for some little time.

Painless Eye-protectors.—A French eye specialist has hit upon a new idea in eye-protection which will do away with the disadvantages of the present type. From a medical point of view, it is claimed that the new goggles, which are glassless, prevent conjunctivitis and swelling of the eyes. The following description of this latest novelty is published in *Motor Print* (Philadelphia):

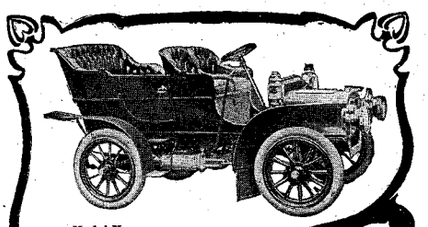
Instead of glass, the lenses are made of thin pieces of steel, in each of which are three narrow slits, scientifically cut so that the wearer can see everything in front of him. The efficiency of these slits is based upon the principle that an opening of a small diameter has the same effect upon the luminous rays as the central point of a convex lens. If the eye is placed near to the opening, the angle taken in is very large and proportionate to the diameter of the opening. The vision obtained through the slits is claimed to be brighter and sharper than with ordinary goggles, while blurred sight caused by rain, mud, dust, steam, and so forth, is entirely eliminated. There is no draft because the heat from the eye forms a cushion that prevents air and dust from entering. One of the slits is cut horizontally, and is intersected near the nose by a perpendicular slit, the junction of these two slits forming a right angle. Below the horizontal slit is another slit which is cut at a slant toward the outside of the lens. The outside of the lens is nickel-plated, while the inside of each is enameled black. The main part of the goggles is made of soft gray leather, and an adjustable headband of elastic is fitted to them while a small strap connecting the lenses makes them adjustable to any pair of eyes.

Disasters of the Touring Season.—Automobile accidents have been more numerous and attended by more fatal results during the three summer months just passed than during the same period in any previous year. The burden of the blame does not rest upon the automobile as a machine of exceptional speed properties on the highway, but on the person driving the car. The following summary, published in the New York *Times*, presents the list of accidents that has occurred since June 1:

Were a serious attempt made to compile the statistics of automobile fatalities and injuries throughout the entire country, the numbers would be immeasurably larger. This list, however, does include the majority of the most serious fatalities of the season, and, while a partial summary, may therefore be considered a very conservative one.

To subdivide this list into a more comprehensive table, showing the causes that have contributed to these accidents, the following table will tell an instructive story:

Driving at reckless speed	29
Machine out of control	11
Faulty brakes and steering gear	10
Preventing accident to others	10
Trolley-car collisions	9
Persons run down	8
Struck at railroad-crossings	7
Horses frightened	4
Blowing up of tires	3
Traps in road	2
Cars on fire	2
Chauffeur asleep	1
Total	96



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PERSONAL

The Inventions of George Westinghouse.—To some extent, perhaps, Mr. Westinghouse has inherited his inventive genius. He was born at Central Bridge, N. Y., 1846. Outside of school hours he spent his time in his father's establishment, the New York Agricultural Works at Schenectady, where his family moved when he was ten years old. At the age of fifteen he had invented a rotary engine. During the Civil War he was appointed third assistant in the Navy. Of his subsequent career a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

Altho the Navy wished to retain his services at the close of hostilities, Mr. Westinghouse took his discharge. He entered Union College, pursued the classical courses for two years, and then entered upon an active life in the mechanical field. He knew the use of tools, and he perfected a railroad frog, which proved to be a success. While exploiting this invention, the idea of the air-brake [came into his mind. He had witnessed a collision between freight-trains, and the accident suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the necessity for a brake under control of the engineer. He developed the old wagon brake on a larger scale, and then realized that a motor cylinder under each car would be necessary. The use of steam for power was dismissed by Mr. Westinghouse, owing to the difficulty from condensation, but he had heard about the successful application of comprest air in the boring of the Mont-Cenis tunnel, and he experimented until he was convinced that this was the force which would make the brake efficient.

Railroad men were skeptical when Mr. Westinghouse tried to induce them to give his invention a trial. They said that his idea of stopping trains "with wind" was not feasible. Mr. Westinghouse had not the necessary capital to make the experiment, but he eventually found a man with means, and at last the Panhandle Railroad gave permission for a demonstration of the invention. Air-brakes were fitted to an engine and four cars running between Pittsburg and Steubenville, and they were the means of preventing a collision at the first trial.

This was in 1868, and Mr. Westinghouse had just

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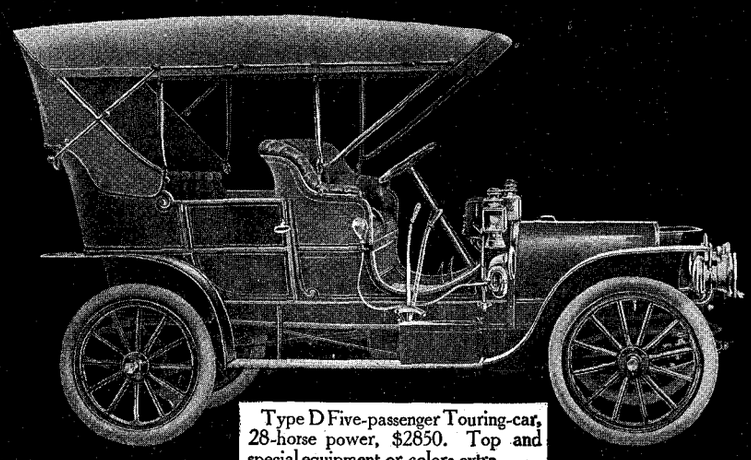

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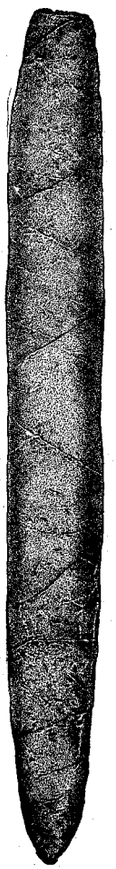

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passed his majority. The invention had made high-speed railroading possible, and a company was organized to manufacture the apparatus. A small shop was opened in Pittsburg, with less than 100 workmen, a patent for the air-brake—the first received by Mr. Westinghouse—having been issued on April 13, 1869.

The following year Mr. Westinghouse went abroad to exploit his invention. He did not rest on his laurels. He sought to improve his appliance, and in the course of time he brought out the "triple valve," which enables the brakes to be applied simultaneously on a long train and sets them fast if a car breaks away.

His success with the air-brake induced Mr. Westinghouse to apply comprest air for the operation of railroad switches and signals, and he also made use of electricity in the same connection, having become interested in the newer field.

When he acquired the patents covering the use of alternating currents, and formed the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, he faced great opposition to the introduction of the system. The older electrical companies contended that the alternating current was much more dangerous than the direct, and efforts were made in several States to have its use prohibited by law.

Mr. Westinghouse fought back, and when, overcoming all obstacles, he lit the World's Fair at Chicago, his triumph was complete. He took the contract for lighting the exposition at a million dollars less than the bids of his competitors, and he furnished bonds to the amount of his estimate. Then he was enjoined from using the Edison patents in the manufacturing of lamps, as well as the air-pump used for exhausting the bulbs. To overcome this he invented a new lamp and a new pump, thereby carrying his contract to completion.

It took four years of costly experiments to produce the recently perfected 4,000-horse-power locomotive, which was designed to haul heavily loaded trains through the Pennsylvania tunnel under the Hudson River. Some of the contrivances for this machine were utilized in the operation of a miniature locomotive in the back yard of the Westinghouse residence in Pittsburg as far back as 1891, which goes to show how the inventor is able to make use of old ideas.

Mr. Westinghouse combines creative ability with the executive faculty, and to-day he is the dominant factor in a score of immense manufacturing establishments scattered throughout six countries, representing an investment of $100,000,000 capital, and giving employment to nearly 40,000 persons. He is the embodiment of a man who can build his own machine and market it successfully—the very antithesis, in fact, of the inventor who dies in poverty while the promoter of his creation flourishes and grows fat.

Including special apprentices, physicists, and salesmen having a working knowledge of the apparatus manufactured, the engineering force connected with the various Westinghouse industries numbers 700, and the chief knows the majority of these men. This is the way he tersely explained the other day how he made friends of his men, most of whom he calls by their Christian names:

"We do not discharge our men for little things. If we were all hung for everything that went wrong, there would be few of us left."

But Mr. Westinghouse knows how to punish. At one time each of his employees regularly received a Thanksgiving turkey from him. It was one of the many ways he had of showing his appreciation of loyal service. One day, without the slightest warning, the men in the Pittsburg shops went on strike. It was a case of strike first and discussion afterward. The trouble was readily adjusted, and everything went on as before, except the turkeys. Since then the men have had to buy their own Thanksgiving birds.

As a reward for his achievements, Mr. Westinghouse has been decorated with the French Legion of Honor, the Royal Italian Order of the Crown, and the Order of Leopold. He holds the honorary degree of LL.D. from Union College, and he is an honorary member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is also one of the three Ryan trustees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

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Stessil Ranked as a Coward.—No paper in Russia has a good word to say of Stessil, the "hero." The mildest caricatures represent him as peacefully milking his cow in a place of shelter while the soldiers are dying outside. There was a time when a person who hinted publicly at Stessil's being guilty of the things which the official Act of Accusation, published last July, now accuses him, would have run the risk of being "tarred and feathered by indignant patriots."

Revelatory of his premature surrender of Port Arthur, the New York *Times* publishes the following:

To almost everybody in Port Arthur, Stessil was personally offensive, owing to his dictatorial and overbearing manners. "Here I am Czar and God" was a phrase he frequently repeated. He strictly insisted on his right to a salute not only from military men but even from civilians, who were instructed to remove their hats when he met them. If a civilian touched his hat but did not remove it, Stessil would rein in his horse and let fly a volley of abuse at him, even threatening such offenders with death! Svirsky, a naval engineer, once committed the dreadful offense of keeping his hat on in the presence of the great man (whom Svirsky did not see), and for this he was sent to a dangerous point on the firing line. Mr. Kupchinsky was himself a witness of how rudely Stessil once behaved toward a lady, the wife of a naval officer, because she wore a naval jacket. He ordered her to remove the jacket at once, and declared in a loud voice that wives of officers had no right to wear the uniforms of their husbands. This wanton insult was inflicted while the music was playing one evening in the little municipal garden near Alexieff's house. Next day the Governor issued a solemn proclamation forbidding ladies, under various severe penalties, to wear any part of the military uniform of their husbands, fiances, brothers, or acquaintances. This "lady's proclamation," as it is called, excited at the time great merriment in Port Arthur, but it hardly tended to raise the Governor in the estimation of the garrison.

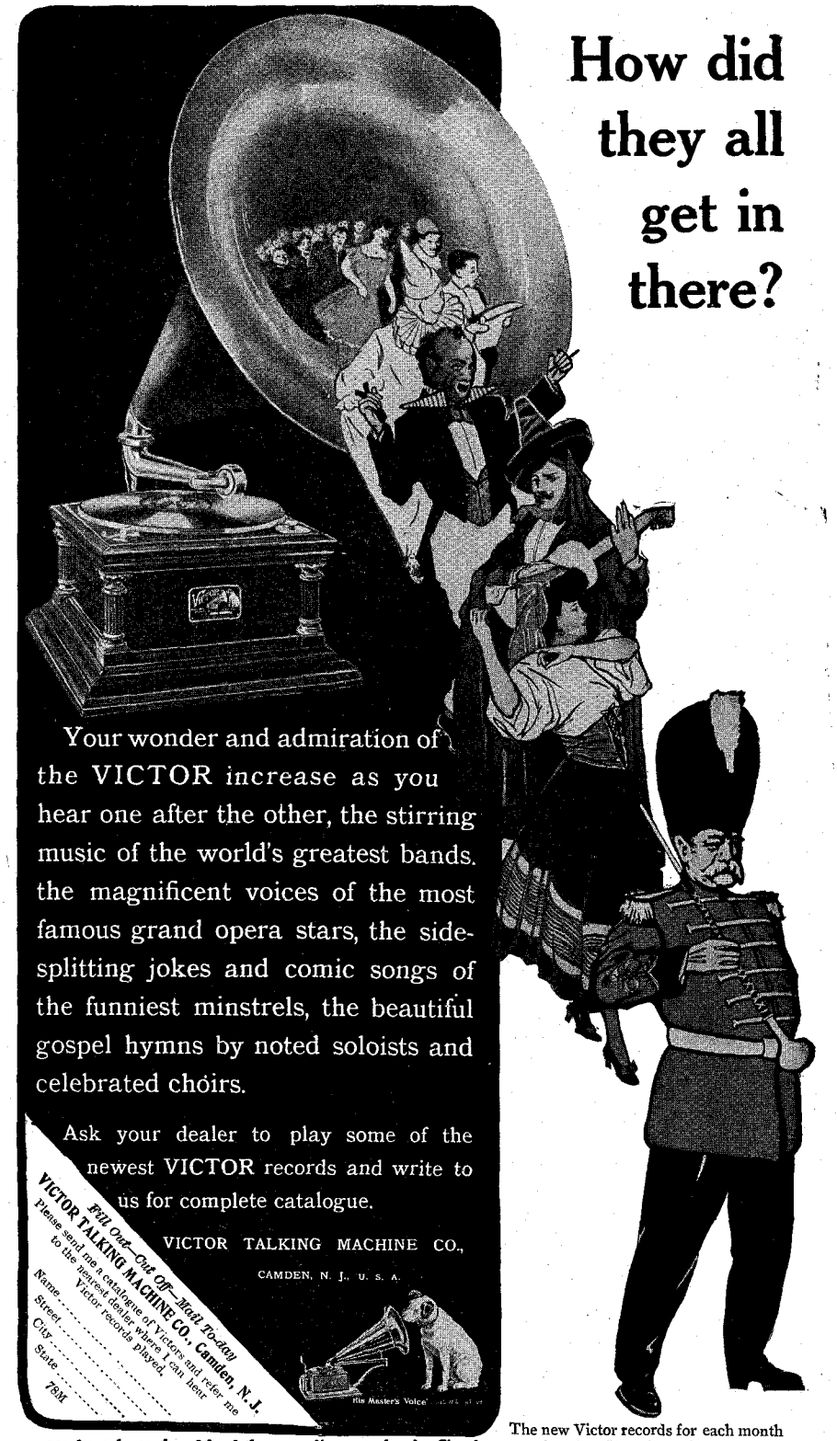
It is a mistake, however, to imagine that Stessil had no friends in Port Arthur. He had a few, and they were worthy of him. One of them was a gigantic German of the name of Tautz, whose history is instructive, for it shows the sort of men that come to the top in Russia.

This Tautz (who, I may remark, is now chief of police in Vladivostok) is distinctly charged by Kupchinsky with the brutal murder of many unoffending Chinese.

This ill-treatment of the Chinese which Stessil winked at, or at least made no effort to punish, was (strange as at first sight it may seem) one of the reasons why Port Arthur fell, for when, later on, the pinch came to be felt in the fortress, the Celestials almost all refused to assist. Kupchinsky gives a detailed account of how the Chinese farmers were swindled in regard to the requisition of cattle and crops until they drove their cattle north or even sent them off by sea. He also gives a pathetic account of the condition of the Chinese women and girls who had to take refuge in the mountains, where "hunts" after these unfortunate creatures were organized by parties of licentious soldiers.

The first point in the official act of accusation is that Stessil, "having on June 20, 1904, received a communication from General Kuropatkin ordering him to hand over the command of Port Arthur to its commandant, General Smirnoff, and to leave the army, disobeyed that order and remained in the fortress."

On June 5 (O. S.) Prince Hantimuroff left Kuropatkin's camp with a packet containing the above communication for General Stessil—a curt order, that is, for General Stessil to "git." The same packet contained a letter address to General Smirnoff, who was ordered to take over the command of the fortress. Stessil said nothing to anybody about the letter he had received, and did not give Smirnoff the communication address to him. On June 17 a second communication was sent by Kuropatkin to Stessil, who was told in still blunter terms to "git" at once, but Stessil only told those around him he had received a letter from Kuropatkin, communicated to no one the contents of that letter, and again kept from Smirnoff the communication intended for him, so that it was only on his return from Japan that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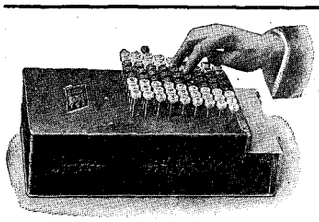

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Smirnoff learned for the first time that Kuropatkin had twice ordered him to take command of the fortress. Smirnoff is now on his trial for having failed to obey that order and to arrest Stessil on account of his refusal to hand over the command; but his defense—which seems to me to be very strong—is that he did not see Kuropatkin's order.

The awkward part of the business from Kuropatkin's point of view is that, after Stessil had thus refused to obey, Kuropatkin continued to correspond with him as if nothing had occurred, and the Czar even decorated him with the Order of St. George (third class) and raised him to the rank of adjutant general!

From the beginning of the war the bitterest enmity existed between the army and the fleet. In fact, the soldiers and sailors hated each other more than they hated the Japanese. Stessil increased this feeling, if he did not cause it in the first instance, by his dislike of the navy. As a result of this tactlessness on the part of the commander, the fleet was useless throughout the siege, and, on surrendering, Stessil did not give the naval authorities sufficient notice of his intention so that they were unable to destroy their ships, most of which now figure in the Japanese Navy list.

Montico Taft.—On the porch of Secretary Taft's summer home is stretched a large piece of matting presented to him by Filipinos in memory of the days when he was head of the Philippine Commission. Woven into this matting are the words "Al Presidente, Mr. Taft." Mr. Taft served as a president "just once." When asked how it sounded to be called President Taft, the Secretary answered that "it didn't sound half so bad as the word 'Welcome' over the door of a jail."

But Mr. Taft possesses a Filipino souvenir of more interest than his woven mat.

It was on one of the globe-trotting expeditions peculiar to his career that the Secretary needed the services of a jinrikisha in Manila. Of the flock of youngsters anxious for the job, the boy detailed to cart the "weighty" official chanced to be even slimmer and lighter than jinrikisha boys are wont to be. Of the results of the venture the New York *Tribune* prints the following account.

But the weight troubled the boy not at all. Far from complaining and charging his ample freight extra fare for the trip, he went to the other extreme and made it clear that he especially desired the honor, when again the big man wanted to be hauled about, of being permitted to do the work. Neither could speak one word of the other's language, yet between these two individuals, the one a Presidential possibility of the greatest republic in the world, and the other a humble Filipino, with no name save that of "Montico," no occupation save that of jinrikisha boy and no outlook worth mentioning, grew up a strange, undefinable, powerful bond of sympathy.

One day the boy accompanied the Secretary on an official errand. He remained at the gate of the residence where the Secretary made his call, as is the custom, and faithfully awaited the return of his patron. Time went by, the official conversation was prolonged much longer than had been expected, and finally the host insisted that, the work of the evening not having been finished, the Secretary should remain over night and complete the business on the morrow. This was agreed to, and a messenger was dispatched to the gate to inform the waiting jinrikisha boy that he need not wait longer, as his patron would remain over night.

What was the surprize of the Secretary the following morning to find the came Montico waiting for him at the gate. Montico looked unusually sleepy and tired for him, and explanations were at once in order. It seems that the information that his master would remain at the house all night never reached the boy, and he had stood on duty, sleepy but awake, all night long. This is the sort of faithfulness which appeals strongly to the Secretary of War.

By and by, time came for the head of the War Department to hurry back to the United States. Montico was forgotten in the rush and bustle. The boy was heartbroken. He applied to a woman

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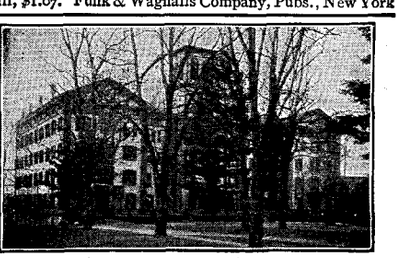

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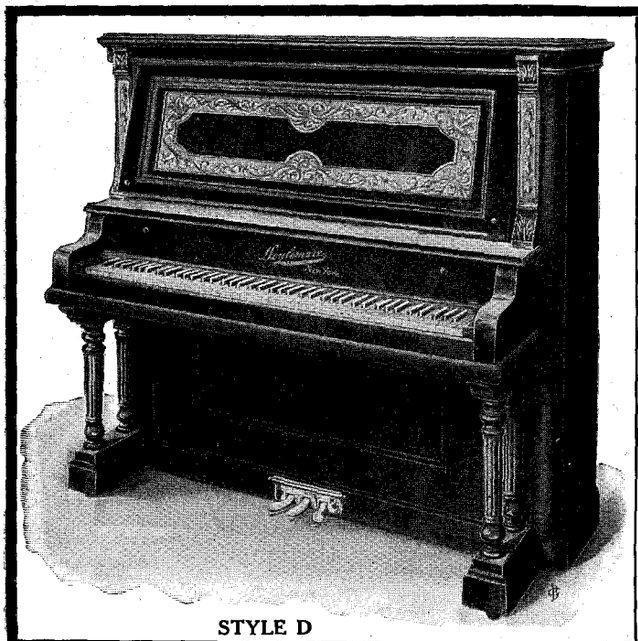

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missionary to tell him how he could follow his big patron. She explained to Montico where the great man might be found. It was many leagues away, and it would take months to travel there. He was a very great man in his own country, and the place where he would be found was a huge pile of marble buildings where innumerable servants would require explanations before they allowed the great man to be bothered. It would not be easy, even if the great man did find a place for the Filipino boy, to see him from day to day, as it had been in Manila, and in fact there would hardly be one chance in a hundred that there could be found a niche into which the visitor could be stowed.

But Montico was deaf to all this. He would go, anyway, and find out for himself. And go he did, working his way here, working his way there, doing odd jobs wherever opportunity offered, explaining in the only language which he could use that he was on his way to the "United States to find Mr. Taft." And the thin, yellow boy of eighteen made his way. No daring American boy, equipped with the language which is a passport almost anywhere, could have made a pluckier journey than did this frail stranger lad from the far isles of the sea.

Finally, two years ago, he arrived in Washington, asking for "Father Taft." Soon after there stood in front of the Secretary, as he sat at his desk in the War Department, a clerk with the word that a Filipino boy calling himself Montico was in the outer room and wanted to see "Father Taft." "Send him in," said the Secretary, and in walked the 'rickshaw boy of the Philippines

From that day to this the boy has not left the statesman. He has become bodyguard, valet, chef, waiter, messenger, and general factotum about the house, until it is safe to say that no member of the Taft household regards him as anything but a fixture in the establishment. Up in Murray Bay, where the Tafts have been spending their summer vacation, he is the most useful personage in the house, and is never so happy as when doing some special service for the big man whom he has adopted as a "father."

Soon after leaving the Philippines for the long journey to see "Father Taft" the boy bethought him of the charming little American missionary who had so kindly furnished him with the information and advice, and he wrote to her. She may have been surprized, but she was also pleased, for she answered quickly and at length. More correspondence followed. Finally "Montico Taft," as the boy now calls himself, told her of his love and his hopes. Back came the answer which makes his happy days even happier as he thinks of the time when in the reflected glory of the great man who he hopes will some day become the President of the United States he is to return to his native islands and, with the great man as an honored guest at the feast, take as his bride the American girl who showed him how to find his "Father Taft."

The Man who Created an Army of Industries.—Sir William Henry Perkin, who recently died in London, opened avenues for the employment of an army of workers in the arts of peace which numerically exceeds the standing army of Great Britain.

This distinguished scientist discovered the magic that lay hidden in coal-tar; he extracted from this somber substance "whole rainbows of enchanting colors, constructed from the ebon ooze the most ravishing of perfumes, blazed the way to manufacture of the high explosives with which the shells of the warlike are now charged, and sent into the world a vaster number of healing medicines than it had ever known before."

Of his brilliant career a contributor in the New York *Times* writes:

Born in London in March, 1838, young Perkin received his early education in a city school. But all of his tastes lay in the direction of science, and his 17th year found him installed as assistant to Dr. A. W. Hoffman, a distinguished German chemist whose laboratory was then in London. The young chemist was constantly trying experiments, and was so absorbed in his work that he rarely quitted it, except for meals. One of his many ideas was that it was possible to produce quinin artificially, and

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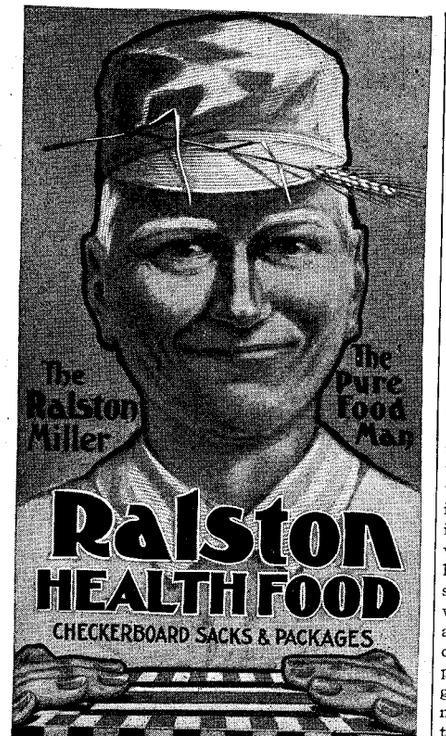

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it was while experimenting on the line of this theory that he oxidized anilin and knew instantly that he had made a great discovery, and, realizing its commercial value, began immediately to organize a company for the manufacture of dye.

The vast importance of the new discovery was quickly appreciated, and within a few years the world was being supplied with new colors such as dyers had hitherto seen only in their dreams. Silk, wool, cotton—all were tinted with the new pigments. Fashion invented and wore new combinations and contrasts. The artificial dyes even challenged the tints of nature: alizarin, the coloring matter of madder, being reduced from coal tar, while artificial indigo was made in larger quantities than the marshes of India could produce. So vast were the new industries which the young chemist had opened to the world that it is now estimated that the coal-tar products of Germany alone exceed $50,000,000 annually.

Perkin also laid the foundations of the artificial perfume industry by the discovery of a method for preparing coumarin, the odoriferous principle of the tonka bean, and which forms an important ingredient in many scents. This still further extended the industries which were born of his discoveries, and within a few years the viscous black gum which had been used for mixing with sand and gravel for sidewalks was transmuted into dainty perfumes and went forth in cut-glass bottles. Besides dyestuffs and perfumes, there have been developed from the coal-tar products many kinds of artificial sweeteners, preservatives, explosives, medicines, and photographic developers. Chemists have found that the number of products which can be obtained from coal tar are practically unlimited, and that combined with materials now known, more than 100,000,000 chemical bodies may be produced.

Of the number of products made from coal-tar which can be nitrated and which form the bases of high explosives, the best-known is picric acid. There are several others, but all of the high explosives which are made from coal-tar are similar in their lack of sensitiveness to shock and the safety with which they can be handled. If lighted in the open they burn like so much pitch pine. But if confined and ignited by a detonating charge a different kind of combustion is produced and the disruptive effect is very great. The lyddite, which the British employ as bursting charges for their shells, is pure picric acid. The melinite of the French is picric acid modified with about 4 per cent. of petroleum. Maximite and jovite, two other of the high explosives, are also derived from coal-tar.

Like many other distinguished men, Perkin was not at first a prophet in his own land. English-born, England might well have reaped the harvest which accrued from the researches and discoveries of her distinguished son, yet when the fiftieth anniversary of his first discovery of mauve dyes was celebrated there was nowhere in the British Isles any vestige of the anilin industry.

But the opportunity which Great Britain overlooked Germany promptly saw and took advantage of. Directly after the conclusion of her war with France the German Government sought a means of employing her disbanded army in the arts of peace, and found a field in the manufacture of coal-tar products. Soon those who were engaged in the new industry were sending their products to all parts of the world.

Arthur Simmons, of the White House.—Arthur Simmons had a humble and at the same time rather important function in connection with the White House at Washington; he was a doorkeeper in that upper corridor from which the doors of the offices of the President and the President's private secretary open. In the Detroit *Press* we find the following biographical sketch:

This fine old colored man was born a slave in North Carolina, but some queer turn of fate threw him into this position as doorkeeper in the latter days of the term of Abraham Lincoln as President, and he held it through successive Administrations until President Benjamin Harrison's time. Somebody of influence with the Administration took a prejudice against him then, and he was transferred

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to the Treasury Department, but in the very first hours of President Cleveland's second term he was brought back to the White House.

He always attributed this restoration to Don M. Dickinson of Michigan, of whom he used to speak most gratefully, and those who know Mr. Dickinson know that this was an act of sentiment and justice to a man of lowly degree in which the Michigan leader would have delighted. During all his life Arthur remained loyal to the family whose slave he was before emancipation, and through his acquaintance with influential men was of assistance to members of it who fell into straitened circumstances.

The great tragedy of his career—a tragedy as real as some of those marked by the more pretentious incidents of classic tragedy—came after President Roosevelt's administration was well under way. Secretary Loeb arbitrarily banished him to the door of some fourth-rate functionary in the Department of the Interior, where he remained until his death, announced a few days ago.

The New York *Sun* thus speaks of him:

So passed a kindly and a faithful soul. Honest, loyal, and devoted according to his lights, always courteous to such as he thought worthy of his deference, tho never really rude to any one, he held his place through seven or eight administrations, and it may truthfully be said of him that not once did he mistake the pinchbeck for the genuine. Negroes of his kind are rare to-day.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

One on Bryan.—William J. Bryan is fond of telling stories, and his répertoire is a rather full one. He is also able to appreciate a joke on himself—a not too common trait:

Coming over on the vessel from Europe in company with Mr. Bryan, a fellow-passenger showed him an English paper which contained a page of stories about him. Some of these the Nebraska statesman pronounced apocryphal. One, however, led to the telling by Mr. Bryan of the following, which is not among those which have seen the light.

It was early in the beginning of Mr. Bryan's political career. He had made a number of what he considered telling speeches in a campaign which had nevertheless resulted in the defeat of his candidate and the election of the man against whom his speeches had been leveled. A short time after, it became Mr. Bryan's fortune to figure on the program of a meeting where the man whom he had opposed was the presiding officer. Mr. Bryan wondered how the chairman, who of course would recall the very eloquent attacks made upon him in the campaign just closed, would announce him. But when it came his turn to take the platform the chairman leaned over toward him and said, "I beg your pardon, Mr. Bryan, but do you speak or sing?"—*Judge*.

No Attempts, Please!—MOTHER (to future son-in-law)—"I may tell you that, tho my daughter is well educated, she can not cook." FUTURE SON-IN-LAW—"That doesn't matter much, so long as she doesn't try."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Where Are the Sprains of Yesterday?—BEGGAR—"Kind lady, I was not always like this."

LADY—"No; yesterday you had the other arm tied up."—*Chicago News*.

The Only Way.—LADY—"I want a piece of meat without fat, bone, or gristle."

BUTCHER (after examining his stock)—"You'd better have an egg."—*Philadelphia Press*.

No Rhetorical Blemish.—"Mr. Gibbons," said the teacher of the class in rhetoric, "point out the absurdity in this figure of speech: 'At this time the Emperor Frederick hatched out a scheme,' etc." "It seems to me all right," replied the young man after some reflection. "It does? Explain, if you please, how he could have 'hatched out' a scheme." "Well, he might have had his mind set on it."—*Christian Register*.

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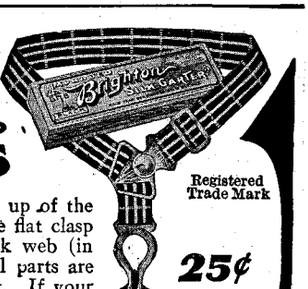

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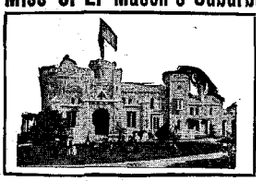

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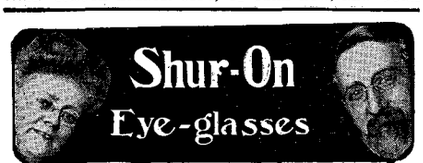

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"Dabbling in stocks."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Menace to Health.—Podgers was an old man who was just getting over an attack of rheumatic fever, during which his wife had been in the habit of sitting by his bedside to comfort him, and often shed tears at his evident suffering. When he was convalescent he met one of his friends, who asked: "How are you getting on, Podgers?" "Oh, badly. Don't seem to make much progress. And it is all because of my wife." "Dear me! You surprize me, Podgers. She seems such a devoted nurse." "Ah! you don't know her, man! The doctor always said that a damp room was the very worst thing for me, and that woman used to sit and cry just to make the air damp!"—*Argonaut.*

Fishing in a Fog.—Secretary Taft and Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, while recently playing golf on the Murray-Bay links, near Mr. Taft's summer home, were approached by a photographer, who requested them to sit for a picture together. Justice Harlan, removing his cap, disclosed a thoughtful but decidedly shiny dome.

"You want to look out, Judge," said Mr. Taft; "you'll fog the plate."

"Speaking of fogs," said the Justice, "reminds me of the game of golf I once played at Chevy-Chase links. It was a thick, muggy, murky morning, with a heavy fog rolling in impenetrable banks across the lawn. I drove off straight into one of these opaque clouds. Having a general sense of the direction the ball had taken—by the way, it was headed toward the desired green—I walked on and on, probably one hundred and fifty yards or more. At last I came up to my little negro caddy.

"'Where's my ball?' I asked.

"'Foh de Lawd, Massa Harlan, hit done gone in de hole,' he exclaimed.

"And," concluded the Justice, with a twinkle in his eye, "you may imagine my surprise when I found that such was actually the fact."

There was an ominous silence, broken at last by Secretary Taft clearing his throat and beginning: "Your remarkable performance in this fog, Judge, reminds me of something that occurred to me one misty morning—not on the golf links, but with a hook and line. The story has been told and retold in many parts of this prosperous and veracious country, but I was the original fisherman to whom the following incident happened:

"As you know, my favorite fishing-place is some five and a half miles from here on the river, and my favorite hour for this sport is before sunrise. I, therefore, one night, had all arrangements made, a horse and buggy ready, and left a call to be awakened at 2:30 o'clock the next morning. On getting up I found the whole countryside enveloped in a thick gray fog, but as I was familiar with every foot of the way, I drove ahead undaunted. At 4 o'clock I concluded I had reached my destination; in fact, I recognized dimly an old tree in the neighborhood. I drove up a little closer to the bank, baited my hook and cast blindly from my wagon seat out into the fog over the river.

"Luck was with me from the start. I yanked in a big five-pound bass inside of two minutes. In another minute I had—believe me, Judge—landed a fine trout. Next came a bouncing salmon. After that, the fishing, as they say in pugilistic circles, was fast and furious. In less than two hours I had completely filled my buggy with the most remarkable catch of my life."

The Justice sat back in silent thought.

"But that is not all," concluded Mr. Taft. "At sunrise the fog lifted and cleared. I found that I was over half a mile from the river, and had been fishing in the fog all the time."—*New York Times.*

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In Society (with no apology to Pope).—Oh, what a tangled web we weave when first we practise to—receive.—*Life.*

Her Idea of Remembrance.—A Southern man tells of a conversation he overheard between his cook and a maid, both negroes, with reference to a recent funeral of a member of their race, at which funeral there had been a profusion of floral tributes. Said the cook:

"Dat's all very well, Mandy; but when I dies, I don't want no flowers on my grave. Jes plant a good old watermelon vine; an, when she gits ripe, you come dar, an' don't you eat it, but just bus it on de grave, an' let de good old juice dribble down thro' de ground!"—*Harper's Weekly.*

It Was His Dog.—An automobile dashed along the country road. Turning a curve, it came suddenly upon a man with a gun on his shoulder and a weak, sick-looking dog beside him. The dog was directly in the path of the motor-car. The chauffeur sounded his horn, but the dog did not move—until he was struck. After that he did not move.

The automobile stopt and one of the men got out and came forward. He had once paid a farmer ten dollars for killing a calf that belonged to another farmer. This time he was wary.

"Was that your dog?"

"Yes."

"Looks as if we'd killed him."

"Certainly looks so."

"Very valuable dog?"

"Well, not so very."

"Will five dollars satisfy you?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, here you are." He handed a five-dollar bill to the man with the gun, and added, pleasantly, "I'm sorry to have broken up your hunt."

"I wasn't going hunting," replied the other, as he pocketed the bill.

"Not going hunting? Then what were you doing with the dog and the gun?"

"Going down to the woods to shoot the dog."—*Youth's Companion.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

August 30.—The Moors lose heavily in their attack on Casablanca; the action lasted three hours.

August 31.—The Anglo-Russian convention which divides Persia into spheres of influence and maintains the present position of Tibet and Afghanistan, is signed at St. Petersburg.

The importation of foreigners is stopt by the canal authorities at Panama, the 42,000 men now at work being sufficient for the present.

September 3.—The American proposal for the collection of contractual debts is adopted practically unanimously by the committee of examination at The Hague.

September 4.—Edward Grieg, the composer, dies in Bergen, Norway.

September 5.—Fifty people are buried alive by an avalanche of snow at Juncal, Chile.

Mr. Choate's proposition for the creation of a permanent international High Court of Justice at The Hague is adopted by the examining committee, with the exception of the allotment of judges.

Domestic.

August 30.—President Roosevelt authorizes Secretary Garfield to announce that the Administration will make no further effort to obtain joint Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, accepting the verdict of the people in the territories as final.

Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador respond in favorable terms to President Roosevelt's proposal for a Central-American peace conference.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, dies at his summer home at New London, Conn.

August 31.—The conference of the International Law Association ends at Portland, Me.

September 4.—The Kansas Railroad Commission orders a two-cent railroad passenger rate, to go into effect October 1.

September 5.—Governor Hughes accepts the McKinley monument at Buffalo in the name of the State.

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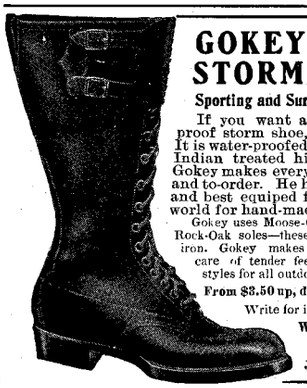

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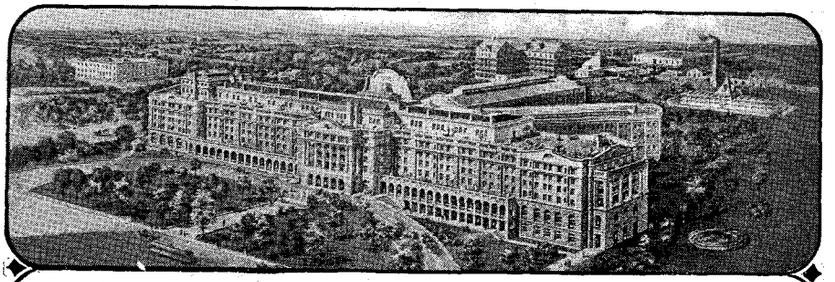

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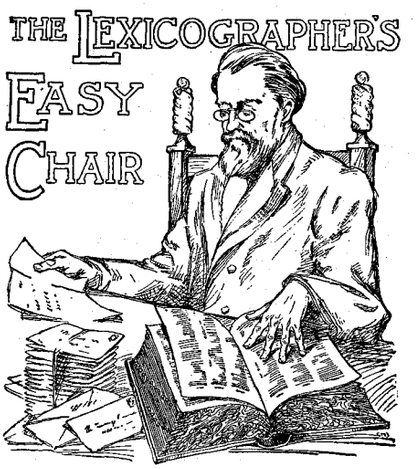

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"G. M. W.," Augusta, Ga.—"Will the Lexicographer please tell us what is *conscience?*"

In ethics *conscience* is "the power or faculty in man by which he distinguishes between right and wrong in conduct and character, and which imperatively commands and obligates him to do the right and abstain from doing the wrong." It has been regarded also as an intuitive moral impulse or moral imperative commanding that the right be done. In ordinary usage the word embraces everything in man's nature that has to do with the decision and direction of moral conduct.

"H. M. P.," New Orleans, La.—"Is there such a condition as being 'agreeably disappointed'?"

To disappoint is "to fail to fulfill the *expectation,* hope, wish, or desire of." Expectation may be agreeable or disagreeable. If agreeable expectation is pleasurable, and disagreeable expectation is depressing, it would seem, then, that agreeable disappointment is the condition of relief that follows anticipated evil which, through unforeseen circumstances, is turned into good. Following this reasoning, there is such a condition.

"E. M. W.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"(1) When did the expression 'yellow journal' or 'yellow journalism' come into use? (2) What is its significance? (3) Does it have any relation to the yellow flag?"

(1) In 1896 or 1897, a short time after R. F. Outcault originated the "Yellow Kid," whose escapades formed the chief attraction of the so-called comic supplements of certain newspapers noted for the sensational character of their contents. In New York City there were two papers of the kind, and rivalry was engendered when the father of the Yellow Kid changed his field of activity from one sheet to the other. Then each newspaper claimed that the "only original Yellow Kid" was star-boarder in its editorial rooms. (2) After suffering from a surfeit of publicity the poor Yellow Kid passed away, but left his reputation behind him. His sensational adventures gave way to increased sensationalism in the news columns so that the transition from Yellow Kid to "yellow journalism" was but a step and it means sensational jounalism of the muck-raker type. (3) Yellow journalism has no relation to the yellow flag used by the quarantine officers.

"R. E. L.," Boston, Mass.—"Will you give me the correct spelling for the thin paper used to cover bound books?"

The paper referred to is known by a variety of specific trade-names, as, *Japanin, glazine,* etc. The general designation, however, is glazed wrapping paper.

"T. D.," Jersey City, N. J.—"Please state what is meant by a *ditto;* also what part of speech is the word?"

The word *ditto* is of Italian origin, from the Latin *dictum.* It is used in English as a noun or as an adverb. As a noun it means "the same thing repeated." In commerce it is often abbreviated to *do* or expressed by inverted commas ("). As an adverb *ditto* means "in the same manner; as before," etc.

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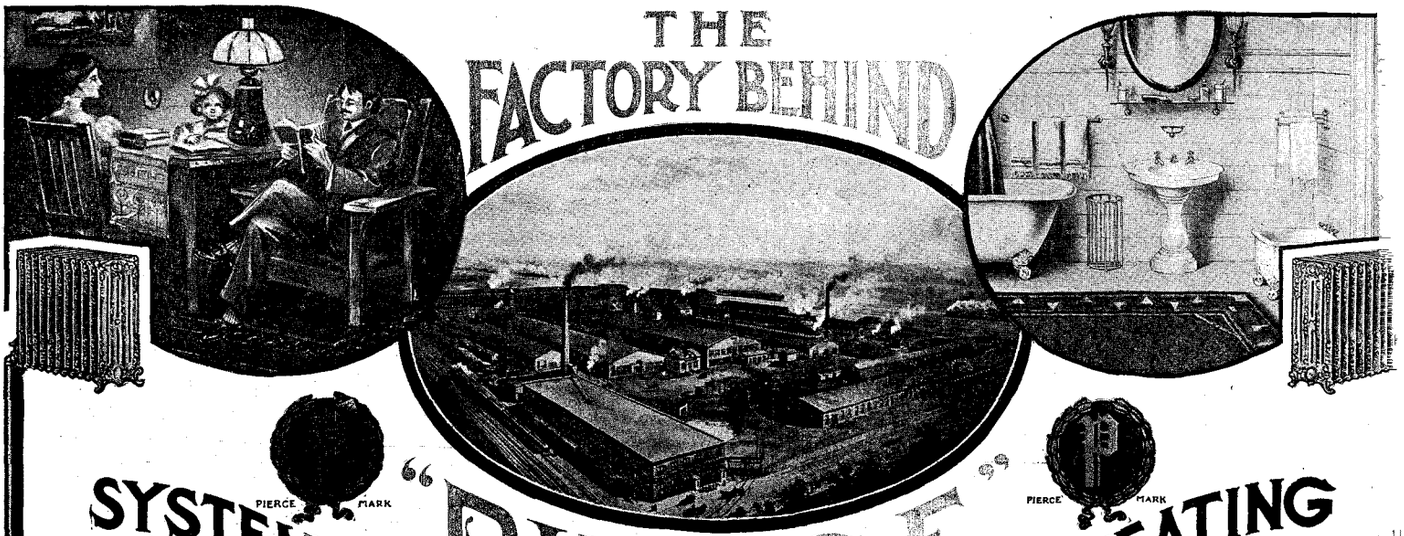

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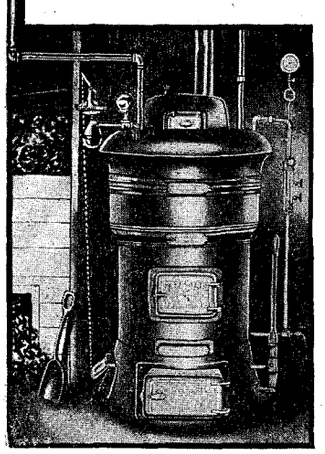

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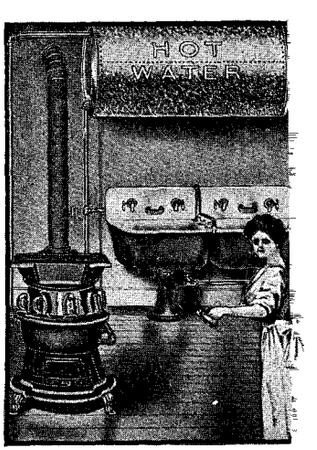

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